# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1851. [NO. 1758.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid.☜


## FAYETTEVILLE AND CENTRE PLANK ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the provisions of an act passed at the late Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company, will be opened on Tuesday, the 25th day of February instant, at the following places, under the direction of the following persons. The Capital Stock provided by the Charter is $125,000, and the Company may be organized when $20,000 shall have been subscribed. Shares of $50 each. $1 on each Share to be paid at the time of subscribing. The subscriptions to be made on the understanding that the nearest and most practicable route is to be adopted to Centre, by or near Little's Mills.

At Fayetteville, under the direction of Henry Lilly, Edward J. Hale, James G. Cook, Aug. W. Steel, H. L. Myrover, Beverly Rose, and Thos. Waddill.

In the county of Richmond, under the direction of Isham A. Dumas, Thos. Little, Gen. Alfred Dockery, P. M. Powell, Walter L. Steele, R. S. McDonald, P. Stanback, and James D. Pemberton.

In the county of Montgomery, under the direction of James L. Gaines, Martin Rush, Samuel H. Christian, S. Y. Simons, R. Bowdon, Gaston Deberry.

In the county of Stanly, under the direction of Wm. Wall, F. J. Kron, Wm. S. Pemberton, M. T. Waddill, Eben Hearne, Wm. Watkins.

In the county of Anson, under the direction of Stephen W. Cole, C. C. Watkins, Wm. G. Smith, David Carpenter.

HENRY LILLY.
E. J. HALE.
JAMES G. COOK.
AUG. W. STEEL.
H. L. MYROVER.
BEVERLY ROSE.
THOS. WADDILL.

Feb'y 1, 1851. 57tf

## Ploughs, Tools, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received superior Turpentine and Timber AXES,
Turpentine Hackers,
Shop and Mill Files, (extra size,)
SUPERIOR PLOUGHS and Castings, a new article suitable for one horse,
Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools.

A large Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, and Wool HATS, &c.

P. TAYLOR, Green St.
Feb. 1. 57-2w

## JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
## GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
## *Wilmington, N. C.*

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.
Feb. 1, 1851. 57-Y

## J. E. TOOMER,
## *Commission and Forwarding Merchant,*
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to
H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }
Feb'y 1, 1851. 57y

## OREM, HOPKINS & ROSE,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
*Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings, and Goods generally adapted to Men's Wear,*
Have taken Warehouse
No. 238 Baltimore Street,
(Four doors west of Charles street.)
*Baltimore,*

FOR the purpose of conducting the above business in all its branches. They will be able to show as large and desirable a stock of goods, in their line, as can be found in the United States.
Jan'y 27, 1851. 57-4w

## *Cannon's Line of* Baltimore Packets.

THE subscriber intends running a Regular Weekly Line of Packets between Wilmington and Baltimore, consisting of six A 1 fast sailing Schooners,

*Corinthian,* *Susan Cannon,*
*Virginia Griffith,* *Palestine,*
*Gazelle,* *Geo. W. Robinson.*

Persons purchasing goods in Baltimore and wishing them forwarded without delay, will please direct them shipped by this Line.

JOHN W. CANNON, Agent,
Baltimore, Md.
J. & D. McRAE, Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan'y 25, 1851. 57-3m

## NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

## *Great Mail Line*
FROM PETERSBURG TO BALTIMORE,
*Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, & Washington.*

HOUR of departure from Petersburg, daily, at 5 o'clock A. M.

Fare through to Baltimore, $7 50. Second class passengers, $5 50.

Fare through to Washington, $6 50. Second class passengers, $4 50.

N. B. For the information of the public, it is deemed proper to state that there are now three daily lines from Washington to Philadelphia; the first leaving Washington at 6 A. M., reaches Philadelphia by 3 o'clock P. M.; the second leaving Washington at 9 A. M., reaches Philadelphia at 6 P. M.; and the last, (being the great mail line above described,) which leaves Washington at 5 P. M. and Baltimore at 9 P. M., arrives at Philadelphia in the course of the night, and in time for the early morning line, which reaches New York on the following morning. The traveller, therefore, under these arrangements, has the advantage of being in Philadelphia in 20 hours from the time of his leaving Petersburg; or, if he desires, may remain in Washington during the afternoon and night of his arrival, and be in Philadelphia next day to dinner, or may transact business in Washington until 9 A. M. next day, and yet arrive in Philadelphia at an early hour in the evening.

THOS. DODAMEAD,
Sup't R. & P. R. R.
Office Rich'd & Petersburg R. R. Co., }
January 24, 1851. } 57-9w

## NEW BOOKS.

HARPER'S Magazine; International ditto; Mahan's Civil Engineering; Painters and Gilders Companion; Kaufman's Civil Law; Swords' Pocket Almanac; The Daltons; Mother's Recompense; Whipple's Bridge Building, &c., with a variety of School Books, just received, by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb'y 3, 1851.

## JUST RECEIVED,

20 BARRELS Yellow Irish Potatoes,
20 Hhds. New Crop Molasses,
12 doz. steel Hoes,
4 doz. Collins' Turpentine Axes.
H. BRANSON & SON.
Feb'y 3, 1851. 57-3t

MOLASSES, Thomastown Lime, Plasterer's Hair, Hydraulic Cement, Irish Potatoes for planting, in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 3, 1851. 57-3t

## GUNS AND PISTOLS.

JUST RECEIVED, a lot of fine double and single barrel GUNS.
10 and 6-barrel Revolving Pistols.
Allen's Patent self-cocking Pistols.
For sale at a reduced price by
W. PRIOR.
Feb'y 4, 1851. 57-3w

## ON CONSIGNMENT,

NEWARK CIDER, Buckwheat Flour, Prime Butter, Family Soap, Candles, Raisins, 50 Boxes Cheese—cheap for cash.

Also, on my own account, 50 Hhds. prime new crop Molasses, and 500 sacks Salt.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb'y 3, 1851. 57-tf

## COTTON GIN FACTORY.

MESSRS. RAY & PEARCE are the authorized Agents in Fayetteville for the sale of Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton GINS, manufactured in Clinton, Georgia.
SAMUEL GRISWOLD.
Clinton, Geo., February 1851. 57-tlSpd

## The British Periodicals
AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

## LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
## No. 54 Gold St., New York.

CONTINUE to publish the four leading British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine; in addition to which they have recently commenced the publication of a valuable Agricultural work, called the

"Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture,"

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, author of the "*Book of the Farm*," &c., &c.; assisted by John P. Norton, M. A., New Haven, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, &c., &c.

This highly valuable work will comprise two large royal octavo volumes, containing over 1400 pages, with 18 or 20 splendid steel engravings, and more than 600 engravings on wood, in the highest style of the art, illustrating almost every implement of husbandry now in use by the best farmers, the best methods of ploughing, planting, haying, harvesting, &c., &c., the various domestic animals in their highest perfection; in short, the *pictorial* feature of the book is unique, and will render it of incalculable value to the student of agriculture.

The work is being published in Semi-monthly Numbers, of 64 pages each, exclusive of the Steel engravings, and is sold at 25 cents each, or $5 for the entire work in numbers, of which there will be at least twenty two.

The British Periodicals Re-published are as follows, viz:

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative,)
The Edinburgh Review (Whig,)
The North British Review (Free-Church,)
The Westminster Review (Liberal,) and
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.)

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their *literary* character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. *Blackwood*, still under the masterly guidance of *Christopher North*, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel" (both by Bulwer,) "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, *after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co.*, so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the *earliest* reading of these fascinating tales.

TERMS.

| | Per ann. |
|---|---|
| For any one of the four Reviews | $3 00 |
| For any two do. | 5 00 |
| For any three do. | 7 00 |
| For all four of the Reviews, | 8 00 |
| For Blackwood's Magazine, | 3 00 |
| For Blackwood and three Reviews, | 9 00 |
| For Blackwood and the four Reviews, | 10 00 |
| For Farmer's Guide (complete in 22 Nos. | 5 00 |

(*Payments to be made in all cases in advance.*)

CLUBBING.

A discount of *twenty-five per cent.* from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: 4 copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent *to one address* for $9; 4 copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

*** Orders from *Clubs* must be sent *direct to the publishers*, as no discount from these prices can be allowed to *Agents*.

Money, current in the States where issued, will be received *at par*.

☞ Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 Fulton Street, New York,
Entrance 54 Gold st.

## PLANTS & TREES FOR SALE.

NOW is the time to plant Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Raspberries, &c. The ground should be rich enough for good Corn, ploughed or spaded very deep. Dig a large hole and fill with 2 bushels decayed vegetable matter and half a bush. of ashes or a peck of slacked lime, well mixed. Where only a few trees are planted, a cart load to each tree will not be too much; for pears add ½ bushel cinders from the shop. My stock of Plants and Trees is complete for the Spring trade. Many green-house Plants are now coming into bloom; Hyacinths, extra fine, in pots; handsome Evergreens, hard Shrubs, flowering Vines, &c.

Also, Flower Pots and Tubs of all sizes.
C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan Street.
Jan. 25, 1851. 56-tf

☞ I am prepared to graft and bud Orange and Lemon Trees; also to furnish compost for all kinds of Plants. Plants and Trees will not give satisfaction without their wants in the way of annual nourishment are properly attended to.
C. L.

I HAVE just received from New York, my **Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS**, consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. I will Barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.
N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.
Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

## STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber, on last Wednesday night, on the other side of Murchison's Factory, a dark bay MARE, that suckles a colt, and is rubbed smartly with the gear. I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of her in Fayetteville, N. C.
JOHN A. GILCHRIST.
Jan. 14, 1851. 54-tf

## WANTED.

THE undersigned is desirous to employ a young man as a teacher in his family. A gentleman capable of teaching Latin, Greek and the common branches of English education, and furnishing testimonials of his good moral character, can find employment with fair compensation. Address the subscriber at Kingsbury P. O., Cumberland, Co., N. C.
JOHN ELLIOT.
January 24, 1851. 56-3tpd

## LIVERY STABLES.

THE citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally can be accommodated on reasonable terms with Horses, Buggies, and other vehicles, at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscriber, as he is now well prepared for the business. He will be much obliged to those wishing to hire to give him a call.
J. W. POWERS, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 27, 1851. 56-tf

## Garden Seeds—Growth of 1850.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE has just received and offers for sale, a large assortment of fresh and genuine Garden Seed, among which are the following kinds, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Corn...sugar. | Squash...winter crookneck, early bush. |
| Beans...white kidney, China red eye, Early Mohawk, Early Cranberry. | Turnip...long tankard, ruta baga, large Norfolk, white Dutch. |
| Peas...early Kent, early Charlton | Radish...scarlet, long salmon, white turnip, scarlet turnip. |
| Pie white marrowfat, early Washington. | Vegetable Oyster. |
| Beets...French yellow sugar, French white " long dark blood, early Bassine, early blood turnip, early yellow, early scarcity. | Lettuce...white loaf, cabbage head, white coss. |
| Onions...white Portugal, silver skin, large red. | Cabbage...early York, large York, drumhead, ox heart, green globe savoy. |
| Carrots...early horn, long orange, large long white. | Cauliflower. |
| Cucumbers...early frame, early cluster, long green. | Celery...white solid. |
| Watermelon. | Parsley...double curled. |
| Muskmelon...nutmeg, green citron, pine apple. | Sage. |
| | Egg Plant...purple. |
| | Pepper...bell, large sweet. |
| | Tomato...large red, yellow. |
| Asparagus. | Red Clover. |
| Lucerne. | Blue Grass. |

These Seeds are *from the establishment of* Gaffelson, Long Island, and the 2lb kegs of New Lebanon, N. Y.—Country merchants can be supplied with boxes of 200 papers at reduced prices.
Jan'y 18, 1851. 55-4w

NOTICE.—All Accounts due the Merchants' Steamboat Company, for Freights up to the 15th inst., must be promptly paid to the undersigned, as much time cannot be given to the collection of the same.
J. & T. WADDILL, late Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851 5 tf

## BLAKE'S
## PATENT FIRE & WATER-PROOF
## *Paint or Artificial Slate.*

THE subscribers have received direct from the Patentee, and shall continue to keep a constant supply on hand, BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, which they offer to the public at the lowest market price, at wholesale or retail.

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street.
Jan'y 27, 1851. 56-3w

*From the New York Journal of Commerce.*

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

We have examined with much interest specimens of Blake's Patent Fire-proof Paint, and of the raw article which forms its principal ingredient. The raw article is a kind of natural paste, as black as charcoal, found in large quantes in a stratum of rock, in the township of Sharon, near Akron, Ohio. As taken from the Mine, it is easily crushed with the finger, but on being exposed to the air a few days, it becomes as hard as slate, and in appearance very much resembles it. In preparing it for the painter, it is reduced to fine powder, and then mixed with oil in the same manner as white lead. It is then fit for use, and is applied with a brush like other paints. An analysis of the raw material, by Dr. Chilton, showed it to consist of Silicia, Alumina, protoxide of Iron, and Magnesia, with a small admixture of Lime and Carbon. Some of the peculiar excellencies of this Paint are, its durability, its being impenetrable by water, and its operating as a safeguard against fire. Just imagine a roof covered with an incombustible substance, not brittle like slate, but tough like leather, consisting of an entire sheet, spread over the whole roof or building, without a crack or a hole even for a nail, and you have an idea of what this new paint is, when applied to practical use. Other paints adhere only while the oil remains; when that disappears, the paint washes off. But not so with Blake's Paint; with that the oil combines chemically with the paste. For aught we can see to the contrary, it must last as long as the material to which it is applied. In some places in the West, shingles painted with this material are said to be used instead of slates. At any rate they would answer very well for that purpose. He has spent several years in perfecting the process by which the article has become what it is; and we cannot doubt that he will receive the reward of his labor.

LEFT me on the night of the 25th January, (without any known cause, and without any idea of where he has gone,) JOHN THAMES, an apprentice boy, about 17 years old. I will give Fifty Dollars for him, delivered to me, or Twenty-Five, if lodged in any Jail so that I may get him, or Twenty-Five Dollars for information and conviction of any person harboring or employing him.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 27, 1851. 56 3w

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan of Johnston county, on the 8th of January, TWO NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is about 25 years of age, stout built, of dark complexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs., of yellow complexion, speaks very slow when spoken to.

Said Negroes were raised by Elizabeth Murphy of Cumberland county, in whose vicinity they are supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get them, or $25 for either; and an additional reward will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes.
R. F. MURPHY.
Jan'y 24, 1851. 56tf

## STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber near Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., about the 20th of December last, a small black MARE, well compacted, about nine years old. She is aiming for Chatham county, N. C., where she was raised. Her ears are inclined to flap when travelling. Also, a small star in her forehead, as well as I recollect. Her gaits are generally a walk and short trot.

I will give $5 for the delivery of said mare where I can get her. Should any person come across said mare, they will please direct their letter to Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.
JACOB LAMPLEY.
January 8th, 1851. 56-4w

## E. S. HOBBS,
## Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

TENDERS his services to the merchants, traders, farmers and others, in the interior, as a General Agent and Commission Merchant. He will forward with despatch all goods directed to his care and will store and sell all articles of produce sent him, and make prompt returns. From an extensive acquaintance in the Western counties, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.
Jan'y 25, 1851. 56-3w

***Important to Mill Owners.***

## Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

THE undersigned is now prepared to furnish CASTINGS of every description, at the shortest notice. Those in want of Castings, will find it to their interest to leave their orders at the Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

He is prepared with four lathes and other tools, to put up machinery of any description.
HENRY G. HALL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1850. 46-tf

## NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me, by Note or Account, will please call and settle by the 1st January next, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Nov 11, 1850. 45tf

## *Cotton Bagging and Rope.*

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

## NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 10, 1850. 37tf

## WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at
HALL & HALL'S.
Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 39tf

## SEED OATS.

100 BUSHELS, for sale by
HALL & HALL.
Jan'y 27, 1851. 56-3w

**Notice is hereby Given,** to all whom it may concern, that hereafter, in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the appeal docket will be taken up as soon as the Court is organized on Monday, and disposed of on that day. On Tuesday, the State docket will be taken up and disposed of; after which, the trial docket, for civil causes, will be regularly taken up.

It is also made a rule of the Court, that all applicants for license to retail spirituous liquors by the small measure in Cumberland County, shall notify the Clerk of their intention to apply, at least ten days before the sitting of the Court to which application shall be made; otherwise, license will not be granted.
J. McLAURIN, Clerk.
Jan'y 17, 1851. 55-6t

## EDGEWORTH SEMINARY.

THE Proprietor of this Institution has the pleasure to announce to its patrons, that the exercises will commence on the first Monday of February, 1851, under the care and supervision of Professor Richard Stirling and Lady.

RICHARD STIRLING, Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages.
Rev. JOHN A. GRETTER, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and French.
Mrs. STIRLING, Matron.

The services of a Lady accomplished in Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colors are already secured. The other Departments will be fully supplied by the opening of the session.

Terms as heretofore. The session, of only four months instead of five, will terminate on the 31st May. A corresponding deduction will be made. Pupils will be received at any time before the session begins without additional charge.
J. M. MOREHEAD, Proprietor.

☞ Prof. Stirling begs leave to refer to—

Rev. Samuel L. Graham, D. D., } Union Theological Seminary.
" Samuel B. Wilson, D. D., }
" F. L. Sampson, D. D.,
" B. H. Rice, D. D., Prince Edward, Va.
" Wm. S. Plummer, Baltimore.
" James Carnahan, D. D., President of New Jersey College.
" James W. Alexander, D. D., Princeton, N. J.
Prof. Joseph Henry, Smithsonian Institute, D. C.
Jan'y 1851. 54-9w

## Everittsville Female Academy.

THE Winter Session of this School will open on the second Monday in January next. It will be conducted by the Rev. J. J. Smyth and Lady, late of Virginia. Mr. Smyth is an accomplished Scholar and an experienced Teacher, having been at the head of several of the first Seminaries in the State of Virginia.

All the English branches usually taught in Female Seminaries will be taught here; together with Music, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, Drawing, Painting, &c. &c. Books, Stationary, Crewels, Canvass, &c., are kept on hand and sold to pupils at a small advance upon N. York cost.
J. C. SLOCUMB, Sec'y
Board of Trustees.
Everittsville, Wayne co., Nov. 27, 1850. 48tf

## State of North Carolina,
BLADEN COUNTY.
*In Equity—Fall Term, 1850.*

James Bryan *vs.* John Bryan and others.

IT appearing to the Court, that George Thaggard and wife Mary, and Henry Wooten and wife Jane, and George Bryan, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, calling upon those absent defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1851, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, in the county of Bladen, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or judgment will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, J. C. Wooten, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1850.
54 J. C. WOOTEN, C. & M. E.

**North Carolina,** } Court of Equity.
SAMPSON COUNTY. } Fall Term, 1850.

William Williford and wife Lucy, *vs.* Lancelet Jones and wife Ann, and others.

Petition to sell Land for Partition.

ORDERED, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, notifying the defendants, Lewis Mahanes and wife Ady, who reside beyond the limits of this State, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur thereto, or this Petition will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, P. Murphy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the County of Sampson, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of Sept. A. D. 1850, and 75th year of American Independence.
54] P. MURPHY, C. M. E.

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, and a variety of Ploughs and Plough fixtures, for sale by J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 4. 53-tf

## ROBESON INSTITUTE.

THE second session of this Institution, as formerly under the supervision of Mr. J. C. McNair, commenced on the 30th Dec. last. The Trustees are happy in having secured the services of Miss Effie McEachern, graduate of Floral College, as Assistant in the juvenile and female department.

Tuition—Greek, Latin, French, Drawing, Painting, and higher branches of Mathematics, per session, $12
English Grammar, Geography, &c. 9
Juvenile, 6
By order of the Trustees.
Jan'y 22, 1851. 56-3w

## LAW NOTICE.

D. K. McRAE (late of Raleigh,) has located in Wilmington, and will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wayne and Duplin, and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland.
Jan'y 25, 1851. 56-4w

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers having sold their entire stock of Goods to Alexander McLennan, give notice that there will be no sale, as has been advertised heretofore.
W. B. & T. S. JORDAN.
Jan'y 18, 1851. 56-3w

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire STOCK OF GOODS at McCallum's Store, intends to carry on the Mercantile business at that place, and hopes to secure a liberal portion of patronage, particularly from the customers of W. B. & T. S. Jordan. His terms are very liberal.
A. McLENNAN.
Jan'y 18, 1851. 56-3w

## PRINTING INK.

A FEW kegs *Geo. Mather's* best News Printing INK, at New York price for cash, for sale at this Office. Oct. 28.

## SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A new supply of this popular book just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 26, 1850.

20 BARRELS Cuba Molasses, and
10 do New Orleans, for sale by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 1, 1850. 44-tf

## *Supreme Court Reports.*

A SECOND hand set of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, complete except 1 of the earlier volumes and the last 10 vols. (all of which can be supplied new if desired,) is deposited with the subscribers for sale.
E. J. HALE & SON.

## NOTICE.

THE public sale of the Phœnix Factory is postponed until further notice. In the mean time, the Ag't is authorised to sell at private sale.
C. B. MALLETT, Agent Phœnix Co.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 27, 1851. 56-tf

FRESH THOMASTOWN UNSLACKED LIME,
Hydraulic Cement and Calcined Plaster Paris, just received per Steamer Gov. Graham.
50 casks extra inspected Thomastown Lime, in lumps,
10 casks Hydraulic Rossendale Cement,
10 casks Calcined Plaster Paris.
For sale low by
JNO. H. & J. MARTINE.
Hay street.
Jan'y 14, 1851. 54-1m

## FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. prime New Crop Molasses.
10 casks Rice.
10,000 lbs. Dry Hides.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Jan'y 27, 1851. 56-3w

*Groaning and Crying.*—A French surgeon has just published a treatise on the good effects on the nervous system of groaning and crying, when a person is in pain. According to his observation, those patients who give way to their natural feelings recover more speedily from hurts and operations, than others who think it manly to restrain any utterance of anguish. He cites an instance of a man whose pulse being at one hundred and twenty-six, reduced it to sixty in the space of two hours, by crying and bawling. Hypochondriacal subjects, he says, cannot do better than groan all night and cry all day—a very comfortable doctrine for them, but not for their friends and neighbors. The theory, however, is more ancient than the French surgeon; and it has been a pretty general belief, in all ages, that people would not groan and cry unless nature had ordained them to do so, and they found some use or satisfaction in it.

*Dry Feet.*—We will give our readers a receipt for making boots water proof, which is worth more than our subscription price to any person who will try it.—Moisture generally penetrates the soles of the boots, the upper leather is not easily dried. To render the sole impervious to water, order your boot-maker to cut pieces of canvass in the proper shape, dip them in melted pitch or tar, and lay them upon the inner soles before putting on the outer soles of the boots. This simple process will insure dry feet without making the boot clumsy. We have tried the experiment, and would advise all whose soles are afflicted with cold or dampness, to do the same.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Atlas.*

*Misplaced Affection.*—An instance of misplaced affection is thus recorded in a Baltimore paper. "Jack G—, an impetuous, warm hearted fireman, seeing a fire bursting from the roof of a house where of the inmates gave no signs of alarm, burst open the door and followed by two or three comrades, rushed up stairs to the room on fire, and found two men sleeping in the burning room, whom they waked with much difficulty. Jack then turned to another room, and found a lady sleeping quietly in bed, who upon being wakened and informed of her danger, fled instantly from the room, forgetting in her fright the child which was peaceably slumbering in the cradle. Jack wondering much that the mother should forget her child, and remembering perhaps his own "wee one" at home, gently lifted the unconscious slumberer, and tenderly bore it down stairs, marvelling as he went that it should be so good and not cry. Carrying it to the light he discovered that he had rescued—*a big doll!*

A client once burst into a flood of tears, after he had heard the statement of his counsel, exclaiming: "I did not think I had suffered half so much till I heard it this day."

## AN ADDRESS
TO THE
## PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
**On the Subject of Constitutional Reform.**

RALEIGH, Jan'y 1st, 1851.

A Meeting composed principally of Western Members of the Legislature was held in the Capitol, on the evening of 1st Jan'y, instant, to take into consideration the various propositions to amend the Constitution.

On motion of Mr. Bynum, of Rutherford, George F. Davidson, Esq. of Iredell, was called to the Chair; and A. H. Caldwell, of Rowan, and A. G. Foster, of Davidson, appointed Secretaries.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the only proper Republican mode of amending or altering the Constitution is by the People themselves in Convention assembled.

On motion of Mr. Erwin, of Buncombe, it was

*Resolved*, That a committee of ten be appointed to prepare an Address to the people of North Carolina; and that said committee submit it to an adjourned meeting to be called by the Chairman.

SENATE CHAMBER, Jan. 27, 1851.

The adjourned meeting assembled in the Senate Chamber, when Mr. Bynum, from the Committee appointed to prepare the Address, reported the same, which was read, adopted, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Haughton of Chatham,

*Resolved*, That the members of this meeting feel themselves bound to use all honorable means to promote the object of this Address.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford,

*Resolved*, That all newspapers friendly to the call of an open Convention are requested to publish this Address, and use all honorable means to effect the object in view.

GEORGE F. DAVIDSON, Ch'n.
A. H. CALDWELL, } Secretaries.
A. G. FOSTER, }

### ADDRESS.

A MEETING composed principally of Western Members of the Legislature, without distinction of Party, was held in the Capitol on the Evening of the 1st of January inst., to consider what measures were necessary to be adopted to secure to *the People* of North Carolina the right to amend their State Constitution so as fully to answer the great ends for which it was originally established; and to maintain that equality of rights which lies at the foundation of all free and popular Governments.

It is a remarkable feature in the history of our State, that the Free People of the State never have had a voice in the formation of that instrument by which alone their lives, their fortunes, and their personal liberty is protected. The first Constitution was formed at Halifax, 18th December, 1776, immediately after we had thrown off the British yoke, when our ancestors were not fully alive to the interests of the people—but still retained a reverence for British usages, where property was always more respected, and had more political weight than the rights of the people. The Delegates to that Convention, in consequence of that natural deference to their ancient customs, were elected only by Freeholders and Householders; and that Convention made the Constitution, so formed, the Organic Law of the State. The people who formed neither of these classes, and who constituted a much larger mass of the population of the State, had no voice in the election of Delegates; and the Constitution was not submitted to them for their approval or rejection.

At the time this Constitution was formed, all the Counties in the State, except eight, lay East of Raleigh, which has been regarded as the dividing line between the Eastern and Western portions of the State. By its provisions, each County, without regard to its wealth or population, was entitled to send one Senator and two members to the House of Commons; and the Towns of Wilmington, Newbern and Halifax, to which was added, in 1788, Fayetteville, in the East, and Hillsboro' and Salisbury, in the West, each one member in the House of Commons. Under this Constitution we lived, suffering grievances the memory of which has not yet left us, constantly struggling to amend it, until 1835—when the Legislature, in the plenitude of its mercy, granted to the people of the State the privilege to say whether they should amend the Constitution in some few points. The Delegates to that Convention were required to be sworn not to transcend the limits prescribed to them by the Legislature, itself but the servant of the people.

The result of their labors was the Constitution under which we now live. By it, the number of members in the Senate is fixed at fifty; and in the House of Commons at one hundred and twenty. Each County is entitled to elect one member at least; and the remainder are elected by the Counties in proportion to their Federal population:—that is, to all whites are added three out of every five slaves; and the sum total constitutes the Federal Population. In the Senate, the Counties elect Senators in proportion to the taxes paid into the Public Treasury without regard to the sources whence those taxes originated, whether from the permanent wealth of the country, or from those taxes imposed to restrain the vices of the community.

The clause prohibiting any one from voting for Senator unless he was the owner in fee of fifty acres of land, contained in the Constitution of 1776, was still retained. To this clause in our Constitution public attention has been directed for the last two years; and its anti-Republican and aristocratic character severely denounced as a remnant of the Feudal times, when the people were mere serfs or servants of the Landholders.

In consequence of this denunciation of one particular feature of our Constitution, public attention has been directed to its other provisions. Our People, in 1835, when called upon to decide upon the amendments submitted to them, only had to decide between the old and new; and they naturally preferred the latter, as it gave, in one branch, more political weight to the mass of the people of the State. It was the first instance when they were regarded at all by their own State Constitution. Being naturally lovers of peace and order, and always obedient to the laws of the land, they raised no clamors against them, until they were called upon to look into their charter of Liberty, and see that it contained one feature wholly repugnant to Republican equality. In this opinion we all concur. It is right and proper that *the people* who are governed, should elect those who govern them; and directly at war with that sacred principle contained in the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are free and equal," to exclude from this valued privilege any freeman because of his not being a landholder.

Equally opposed to this principle is the rule by which political power is measured by the basis of representation in the Senate. To place it in its most favorable light, the Senate represents property, and not persons—money, not men—matter, not mind. But its odiousness does not stop here. You are all familiar with the subjects of taxation, and these taxes are represented—not you, the people. All white males between the ages of 21 and 45 are subject to a poll tax; and all slaves, male and female, between the ages of 12 and 50 are subject to the like tax: So that three-fifths of the negroes are represented in the House of Commons, and all the negroes, between the ages above designated are represented in the Senate; but your wives and children have no political rights. Pedlars, Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, Circus Riders, Playing Cards, Retailers of Spiritous Liquors, Brokers, Merchants, Watches and Carriages are all taxed. They have their Senators in the State Legislature. But your wives and your daughters; your old men who have served their country; your young men who are rising up to be its hope and its stay; and your poor men upon whom misfortune has laid its heavy hand; have no one there to plead their cause and protect their rights. Is this Liberty?—Is this Republican equality?

Your Bill of Rights says, "That all political power is vested in and derived from the *people only*." Is power in the Senate of North Carolina derived from "*the people only?*" Let it not be said that taxation and representation go hand in hand. That principle has no application here. It is true that our ancestors fought the battles of the Revolution upon the principle that they were not to be taxed by a body in which they were not represented. But who represented certainly the people—those who paid the taxes—not the taxes themselves. Our ancestors never claimed that their property should be represented. They claimed, and justly too, that *they* should be represented. In the Senate, *property* is represented, and not *the people*; and the same principle which prompted our ancestors to that glorious contest, and sustained them in it, which terminated in the achievement of our Liberties, should prompt to war against this most odious anti-republican remnant of feudal aristocracy by which the people are taxed by a body in which they are not represented.

Apply the principle and see its injustice. Ten men in any one county, own as much property and pay as much public tax as five hundred men in another county. They all own the same species of property. Each of the five hundred is equally interested in the preservation of his little mite as either of the ten. Each one has perhaps made it by the labor of his hands, by the sweat of his brow. It is all he has, by means of which to maintain and provide for his family. It is the dependence of his children for education—for sustenance. And yet, by the present system, the ten are equal to the five hundred. Is this justice? Is this Liberty? Let war break out—let civil commotions arise,—whose lives are exposed for the protection of this property? Who are sent forth to fight the battles of your country? The five hundred go forth to fight the battles of your country; to vindicate its honor; to maintain its glory; leaving their wives and little ones to struggle on in poverty and indigence:—while the ten stay at home; enjoy their wealth; and boast of the honor and glory of their country, the bravery, the freedom and equality of its citizens. Save us from such freedom—save us from such equality! It is no freedom—it is no equality! It is downright tyranny—tyranny in its most odious form. The few grinding into the dust the many, under the iron heel of power—power under the pretence of being derived from "the people only."

Under the operation of this principle, there are some startling facts. According to the census of 1840, and the apportionment of Senators made under the provisions of the Constitution by the Legislature of 1842, seventeen Western Senators represent a majority of the white inhabitants of North Carolina. At the apportionment which will be made in 1852, a still greater discrepancy will be found to exist. The improvements which have heretofore been made, and are still in progress in North Carolina, tend to a great increase of the value of property and of the subjects of taxation in Eastern Carolina. The Wilmington Railroad, to which the State has contributed so much, has added greatly to the value of property of every description near it, and the amount of taxes is proportionably increased. The Raleigh and Gaston Road; the Cape Fear improvements; the appropriations to Neuse river; to Tar river; to the Weldon Railroad; all have the same tendency. And the immense amount of money, therefore, expended heretofore in North Carolina, will have the effect directly, under the present Constitution,

opposing in the least a proper system of Internal Improvements; nor as making any complaints against what has heretofore been done by our Legislature. Nor are we to be regarded as taking ground against the proper protection of property. We should be pained to see the day come in North Carolina when a system of Agrarianism would be pre-eminent; when our people would be less observant of law; less regardful of right. The true theory of Free Government is the proper protection of its *citizens* in the *enjoyment* of life, liberty and property. The right of property is a right attached to the person of a citizen, and he is to be protected in its *enjoyment*. Taxes are uniform, and he who possesses a little is as deeply interested in its enjoyment as one possessing a greater share; and equally,—nay, *more*, opposed to the imposition of high taxes.

Property has no rights independent of persons. You can give it no rights, nor privileges, nor immunities which affect *it alone*. It is matter and cannot feel, nor enjoy rights; but, in consequence of its possession, you may give its owner political power and privileges. If, then, you protect citizens in the *enjoyment* of property, is not the possessor of hundreds *equally* entitled to protection as the owner of thousands? Is his enjoyment the less? Do you measure enjoyment by the quantity enjoyed? Suppose you take from the rich man his thousands—it is only *his all*. If you take from the poor his hundreds—*it is his all too*. Which will cling to his all with the more pertinacity? Which will surround it with more guards; use it more sparingly; and more carefully provide that it shall not be consumed by profuse and lavish expenditures of Government? It is notorious that the poor complain most of high taxes, and it is natural they should; it is harder for them to pay them. It diminishes the aggregate of each more, although the amount taken away is less; and every poor man hopes and expects to improve his condition, and one day to become rich. Hence it is that in Western North Carolina we are more interested in the preservation of slave property; because, although we may have fewer slaves, we have more *slave owners;* and of course a greater number of persons to watch over any aggressions upon it. The same is true of land. We have more land owners, and owners of every other species of property, and fewer of that class of persons who have nothing to enjoy, and nothing to protect or defend, but their rights of person.

To connect together the people of the State in one common bond of interest, it is only necessary that they should possess the same kind of property, and that taxes should be direct and uniform. Indirect taxes are seldom representatives of the wealth of the community where they are collected. The amount of revenue collected in the City of New York is no sure test of the wealth of that City. And many of our taxes are indirect, and furnish no index of the wealth of the Counties in which they are paid.

It is idle, then, to say you must give more political weight to the rich than the poor—the owner of thousands than to the owner of hundreds. A thousand owners of any particular species of property will afford it much more *effectual* protection than *one* owner of the same amount and species, under any form of government that would be tolerated for a moment in a free country.

If the West has less capital—fewer slaves, and land less valuable—they will guard their little more carefully than the East; and, in guarding their own, they will guard and protect that of their Eastern brethren. We are one people; and God grant that the time may come when we may feel that we are not common enemies, but that our interests are the same. The struggle that has heretofore existed has not resulted in the public good.

Many of our citizens are greatly opposed to the election of Judges by the Legislature, as is required by the Constitution. It cannot be disguised that our own Legislature has, in many instances, been the scene of intrigues entirely at war with our ideas of the purity of the bench; and in which it was shown that neither character, nor qualifications, were made the tests of fitness for office; but simply party services. Legislatures are small bodies, usually elected upon political party grounds; and they feel bound, in the election of all officers, to serve their party; and that, too, frequently at the sacrifice of the best interests of the people.

Under these circumstances, many believe that the people would be the safest depositories of this power. The opportunity and facility for corruption and intrigue would not exist; and the people, in acting, would not be influenced by the fear of denunciation or punishment of party men. The system has been tried in many States of the Union, and found to operate so well that it is much to be doubted whether it will not, in time, be adopted in all.

Others, too, think that they ought to hold office for a limited period. There is no other officer known to our laws, but who is limited to a short period, after which his power is laid down at the foot of those from whom he received it; and in determining whether they will again place him in power, they pass upon the manner in which his duties have been discharged. Many of these offices are of the highest character and importance, and equally requiring in the incumbent purity and integrity of character. No evils have resulted from giving the election of these officers to the people; and certainly no corruption of the people, nor of the officer, has been the consequence. And it certainly is not a question of much difficulty whether we should be cursed with a bad Judge during his life, if, in despite of all precautions, one should unfortunately be elected. In no other instance is such a curse inflicted. Can any other be greater?

The present mode of appointing Justices of the Peace is universally admitted to be worse than a farce. A certain evening is set apart for the purpose; and the members from the different counties hand in the names of those they desire appointed; and they are read at the Clerk's table. Nobody hears the names, or cares to hear them. It is understood to be the season for sport,—and is one of those customs of our Legislature long known and recognised and never departed from. They are frequently selected by the members of the Legislature for the influence which each can exert at home in some particular neighborhood. And it is well known that many of those appointed are wholly unfit for the proper performance of the duties entrusted to them. And some of those duties are of the highest importance to their several counties. They enjoy and exercise the power to tax the people; they impose taxes much more heavy than those imposed by the Legislature. They regulate roads; build bridges, court houses and jails; regulate the patrol; and govern the whole police of their several counties; besides exercising original jurisdiction in all cases of debt under $100, and actions on accounts under $60; besides presiding in County Courts, where business of the highest importance to the interests of all is transacted. They have exclusive jurisdiction of the probate of wills; of granting letters of administration; they appoint guardians, and control the settlement of their accounts, and the settlement of all estates. There are many other important duties they perform—they are, in fact, the great conservators of the peace of society, and upon the proper and efficient performance of their duties, depends, in a great measure, the social order, morality, peace and prosperity of every community. Surely, men upon whose qualifications for office, and proper conduct, so much depends, should be selected with great care. There is no amendment to the Constitution more imperiously demanded by the public good than this. If they tax the people, ought not the people to elect them? This is a question for them to decide when in Convention assembled.

It is made a question, too, by many, whether the election of Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer, ought not to be given to the people; and all other officers now elected by the Legislature, of a general character, when their duties connect them with the whole State.

It has been proposed, too, to provide for the election of a Lieutenant Governor to preside in the Senate, and who shall assume the office of Chief Magistrate of the State upon the death of the incumbent.—We all remember the long struggle to elect a Presiding Officer in the Senate six years ago, and again two years ago, when that body was equally divided. A Lieutenant Governor would have removed that difficulty.

The Rules of the Senate require that the Presiding Officer of that body shall not vote upon questions pending before it, except in case of a tie, and when his vote may make a tie. And he is not permitted to speak, except when the House is in Committee of the Whole. One Senatorial District is therefore necessarily almost wholly disfranchised. The impropriety of this state of things will readily occur to all.

Many other complaints exist against the present Constitution. Many other improvements could be pointed out, more consistent with the progress of the age. The science of government is progressive as every other science. The people improve; their means of knowledge increase; their circumstances change; their relations towards one another, and towards citizens of their sister States, are altered. Our sister States everywhere around us are taking advantage of this age of improvement to improve their forms of government, adopted when the rights of the people were comparatively little known. Is our constitution alone to receive no improvement from the spirit that is abroad? Is North Carolina alone to stand still? Is she alone to continue bound in those shackles which have kept her limbs so long fettered in bands of steel? Or shall she arise, like a strong man in his might, and *demand* that she shall be free?

To you the appeal is made. What will you do?

We disclaim all desire to dictate to you, or even to *suggest* the alterations which should be made in the Constitution. It is not a part of our Legislative duty. We have merely directed your attention to those defects which exist in it. It is your province, when in Convention assembled, to correct these defects, and in the manner which you may conceive will best subserve the great purposes for which governments were instituted. The position which we assume, and which has governed our course in our action upon the various propositions to amend the Constitution which have been before the Legislature, is—

That the only proper Republican mode of amending or altering the Constitution is by the People themselves in Convention assembled.

Upon that Platform we will stand; and, if we fall, it will be in advocating THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

If you sanction the principle that the Legislature is to amend the Constitution, —that it is to be the *foot-ball* of every demagogue who desires to win popular favor,—if it is to be mingled with the corrupting influences of party,—if it is to be mixed up with the business of legislation, and to be influenced by the bartering process so freely resorted to now-a-days, determining the fate of a measure here or a measure there,—its fate is sealed. It is prostrate in the dust, to be trampled upon by those who understand not its provisions, and care not for its protection. It becomes the toy, the sport—*the prey* of those wholly *incapable* of the task assumed to themselves. This has been fully proved by the progress of "Free Suffrage" through the present General Assembly.

Early in the session, a Bill was introduced into the House of Commons to amend the Constitution so as to allow non-freeholders to vote for members of the Senate. It was discussed at great length in that body, and a vote was taken, and it was *rejected*, —three-fifths of the members of the House not voting for it.

Its friends set to work to revive it. It was reconsidered, according to a rule of the House; and by the use of those means so readily presented in a Legislative body, having power to bestow office and rewards. When the House was again called upon to vote, everything was arranged, and it passed and was sent to the Senate. And when that body came to examine into this *deliberate, well considered act* of the House of Commons, to change the fundamental law of the State, it turned out that it was *Free* Suffrage indeed; for it gave to *all* freemen over 21 years of age the right to vote for Senators, whether they were black or white, and whether they had paid tax or not! It allowed, in the opinion of many, *insolvent free* negroes to vote for members of the Senate!

The same scene was enacted over again in that body. The bill was rejected.—Again its friends taxed their wits to revive it; and the intrigue was cunningly contrived by which it was finally *forced* through that body. Its friends in the House of Commons affected to regard it as at an end, and to become indignant; and a bill was introduced, and pressed through with hot haste, providing that the people should hold an election and declare through the ballot-box whether they desired a Convention. This was done to intimidate Eastern Senators who were opposed to letting the people say whether they desired a Convention or not. It had its effect. Some Senators were frightened at the prospect that the people might meet in Convention and obtain their rights.—They changed their votes, and Free Suffrage passed. Upon the floor of the Senate, some Senators avowed that they were opposed to it,—that they thought it an infraction of the compromises of the Constitution,—but that they would vote for it *solely* to keep down a Convention. Other Senators avowed their determination to vote for a Convention, unless Free Suffrage passed. Free Suffrage did pass, and all its friends united to vote against a bill which only asked the poor boon for the people that they might tell the Legislature, through the ballot-box, that they desired a Convention to be called to take into consideration *all* the grievances under which they labor, and redress them in the manner which they alone have the right to determine.

The issue, then, has been fairly presented: *Free Suffrage, or a Free Convention, unrestricted by anything but the Will of the People.*

We have chosen to support a Free Convention. We opposed Free Suffrage, not because we thought the people ought not to have it, but because we did not like the *manner* of getting it. We can never sanction the propriety of amendments to the Constitution by Legislative enactments. It is true, the constitution points out that as one of the modes of amending the constitution; but it is wrong, and never can accomplish the object intended by it. Let us see how it is to be carried into effect. A bill is to be introduced into one Legislature, proposing an alteration of the Constitution. If it receives the support of three-fifths of both Houses of the Legislature, it is to be published, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe, for the information of the people; and is then to be submitted to the next Legislature. They have to pass it again through both bodies by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses: and it is then submitted to the people, who may ratify or reject it, by voting directly upon it at the ballot-box.

Now, is it not perfectly obvious that, by this mode, the will of a majority—nay, of two-thirds of the people, may be defeated? We have already shown that, after 1852, Thirteen Senators will represent a majority of the people of North Carolina. The minority is represented by Thirty-seven Senators, any seventeen of whom may defeat the will of the whole State. Is there any principle more thoroughly settled than that a majority of the people have a right to form or reform their Constitution—their fundamental law? All constitutions, it is true, are designed to protect the rights of minorities; it is the shield which guards their rights against all encroachments: But these shields, these guards, must come, in the first instance, from the *majority*. In no other way can "power be derived from the people only." Free Suffrage has, it is true, passed the present Legislature; but none but Freeholders yet vote for Senators. This right, which you are told is an inalienable personal right, and which you are degraded by not being permitted to exercise, is not yet obtained; and we venture to predict you never will obtain it by Legislative action. It is deceptive, and intended to be deceptive. Many persons who voted for it, avowed their determination to go home and electioneer against it. They voted for it to kill a Convention, and congratulated themselves that they had killed both.

But if you do get it, it will only be after four more years of agitation. And every other amendment is to be made with the same difficulty. A generation may pass away, before even *one* amendment may be made to the Constitution, though demanded by two-thirds of the voters of your State, and of the most vital importance to their best interests.

Suppose there are not two-thirds of both Houses of the next General Assembly in favor of Free Suffrage—in what situation will you be? The whole battle is to be fought over again. You begin where you first started. You will not be as near the attainment of your wishes as you are now. Is this an illustration of that principle contained in the first section of our Bill of Rights, "That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only?" The Legislature is only the creature of the people; and that mode of amending the constitution recognises the right of that creature to dole out to them such amendments as may suit their pleasure. It puts it in the power of seventeen Senators, representing one-fifth of the population of the State, to hold down, under the most grinding tyranny and oppression, the other four-fifths, and to taunt them with the insulting cry of *Dorr Rebellion*. They say we have the power to govern you; we will exercise that power; and you have no means of redress except by rebellion.—Every principle of Free Government is outraged by such a course;—every principle of our nature revolts at it.

The mode of reforming the constitution which we advocate avoids all these objections. There is no possibility of mixing it up with the political intrigues of the day. Demagogues have no opportunity of seizing upon some one principle, and riding upon it as a hobby into power. There is no improper and unnatural agitation of the popular mind. When a Convention is authorised, by law, the people are sensible of the importance of the task they have to perform, and fully alive to the responsibility which rests upon them. They select as their Delegates not hot-brained politicians trained in the polluted atmosphere of party corruption; but men distinguished for purity, for wisdom, for integrity, for prudence, for moderation—men who have passed the age when they are misled by the allurements of ambition; and who may desire to secure for their descendants a free, stable and conservative Government. Their deliberations are conducted with calmness and dignity.

Let such a body assemble in North Carolina, and take into consideration the whole Constitution. Let their wisdom determine whether any alterations should be made, and if any, what they are. Let these alterations then be submitted to the people, and let them declare, at the ballot-box, whether they approve of the result of their labors—whether they prefer the old Constitution or the new. There need be no turmoil—no excitement. Everything will be conducted with that calmness and dignity becoming so important a subject. Within twelve months everything may be done, and if a change is made, the Government will be moving on harmoniously in its new sphere of action—every grievance remedied—every cause of complaint taken away—and that which has been the bane of North Carolina, crippling all her efforts to better her condition,—retarding all her improvements—Eastern and Western jealousy, buried forever.

We beg our Eastern brethren not to suppose we desire to encroach upon their rights. Not a western man harbors such a thought. Has the West ever been unjust towards the East?—can one instance be pointed out in the history of our State, where the West was not true to the East? where she failed to meet her Eastern brethren in the spirit of brotherly kindness and affection? with that spirit which should subsist between members of the same great family?

Then why persist in charging that our object in seeking to obtain a Convention is an attempt to deprive the East of any of her just rights? We solemnly avow it to be our belief that every cause of complaint that either has against the other, can be easily, readily removed by a Convention; —that all differences will be adjusted fairly and wisely;—and that we will then form one brotherhood, united in feeling, and in interest, and speedily assume that proud stand amongst our sister States to which our resources and the character of our people so eminently entitle our noble Old State.

If this *one* object can be attained, we shall have done more for North Carolina than a quarter of a century of legislation under our present system can accomplish.

The mode of altering the Constitution by Convention is much the most economical. The time already consumed by the Legislature in the agitation and discussion of this one proposed amendment, has cost the State more than the whole expenses of the convention of 1835. Another Legislature will have to discuss it; and, even if we then fail, *the whole cost* will have been incurred. Another amendment may be proposed, and the same expense incurred. So that the mere discussion of each proposed amendment by Legislative enactment, *would cost more than a Convention* which would settle the whole at once and forever.

Entertaining these views, we have opposed, in the present Legislature, the attempt to take the initiatory step to incorporate Free Suffrage in our Constitution by Legislative action. We believe the mode is anti-Republican, and contrary to the free spirit of our Institutions. We believe you cannot obtain Free Suffrage in the manner proposed; and, if we are mistaken in that, we are sure you cannot obtain it without years of agitation and turmoil. We believe that one amendment in this mode *will cost the State more than a Convention* which would redress every grievance. We believe that a Convention can be called—that when called, it will be filled with the wisdom and prudence and moderation of our State;—and that they can and will adjust all those matters about which the public mind is beginning to be agitated, to the entire satisfaction of all parties of the State; so as to secure every one in the enjoyment of all his rights of person and of property. This is the object of all Free Governments.—We desire nothing more, and are sure the people do not.

Studious efforts have been made by a portion of the public Press to misrepresent our views, and to attribute to us motives which we never entertained. This is a stratagem frequently resorted to, to ward off the force of truth. We are charged with having party designs; and this is charged as a party movement. The charge is not true. It is above party. Our object is to keep our Constitution out of the baneful influences of party politics: to elevate it above all other questions; and to induce action upon it by the wise men of the land. We are the advocates of the right of the people to form their own organic law.

We have an abiding confidence in the honesty and integrity of the people of North Carolina. We have stood up as the advocates of their rights. Their good alone has governed us in our actions. We appeal then TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, to free themselves from the shackles of party; to look at this as a question which may effect them and their posterity, for all time to come; and to decide it as becomes North Carolinians —as becomes Freemen.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Gray Bynum, | | |
| Calvin J. Webb, | | Rutherford, |
| Jesse B. Sloan, | | |
| N. W. Woodfin, | | |
| Marcus Erwin, | | Buncombe, |
| W. B. Lane, | | |
| J. M. A. Drake, | | Randolph, |
| Jesse Thornburgh, | | |
| John A. Lillington, | | |
| A. H. Caldwell, | | Rowan and |
| D. G. Foard, | | Davie, |
| Stephen Douthit, | | |
| G. F. Davidson, | | |
| G. G. M'Koy, | | |
| E. M. Campbell, | | Iredell, |
| Joseph M. Bogle, | | |
| Francis Locke, | | Stanly, |
| A. M. Foster, | | Wilkes, |
| John A. Gilmer, | | |
| D. F. Caldwell, | | |
| Calvin H. Wiley, | | Guilford, |
| Peter Adams, | | |
| Rufus Barringer, | | |
| J. W. Scott, | | Cabarrus, |
| John Shimpoch, | | |
| Alfred G. Foster, | | |
| James M. Leach, | | Davidson, |
| A. B. McMillan, | | Ashe, |
| David W. Siler, | | Macon, |
| John Hayes, | | Caldwell, |
| J. H. Haughton, | | Chatham, |
| Angus R. Kelly, | | Moore & |
| Z. Russell, | | Montgomery, |
| Samuel Flemming, | | Yancy, |
| H. T. Farmer, | | Henderson, |
| T. R. Caldwell, | | |
| T. G. Walton, | | Burke. |

Raleigh, January 27, 1851.

*The Ruling Passion.*—Southey, in his "Omniana," relates the following: "When I was last at Lisbon a nun made her escape from a nunnery. The first thing for which she inquired, when she reached the house in which she was to be secreted, was a looking-glass. She had entered the convent when only five years old, and from that time had never seen her own face."

## THE NEW REVENUE ACT.

AN ACT to provide for the increase of the Public Revenue and for other purposes.

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That hereafter there shall be levied annually the sum of three cents upon every dollar of interest secured or actually owing from or by any solvent debtor or debtors, whether from individuals, companies, corporations, or in any other way; upon all sums of money at interest, whether in this State or out of it, at any time during the year next preceding the time when the owner or owners thereof shall give in his, her or their tax list: *Provided*, that guardians shall give in the money of each of their wards as a distinct and separate fund, and not as a fund held in common.

2. *Be it further enacted*, That hereafter there shall be levied annually the sum of twenty cents upon every hundred dollars employed in buying and selling slaves, and that there shall be levied annually the sum of ten cents upon every hundred dollars vested in every other species of trade; and the sum of three cents upon every dollar of dividend or profit actually due or received upon sums of money vested in steam vessels (excepting the profits of such vessels as are under the burden of twenty tons,) or vested in stocks of any kind, or in shares of any incorporated or trading company, whether in this State or out of it, at any time during the year immediately preceding the time when the owner or owners thereof shall give in his, her or their tax list: *Provided*, that this act shall only authorize the taxing of such profits as the Banks of this State shall make from trading in stocks and bonds as distinguished from "bills receivable," and *provided further*, that every person shall have thirty dollars of interest, dividend or profit, and an amount equal to the sum of interest which he, she or they owe or pay or secure to be paid on his, her or their own debt or debts, which shall not be subject to the tax imposed by this act, and *provided further*, that this act shall not extend to the interest or dividends accruing to any literary institution, or to funds appropriated for public or private charities, devoted to the purposes of education, or to the maintenance of the poor or afflicted.

3. *Be it further enacted*, That so much of the capital stock in trade of any merchant or jeweler, wholesale or commission merchant, as is now taxed by the 14th section of the 102d chapter of the Revised Statutes, shall be exempt from the provisions of this act: *Provided*, that the interest on all bonds, or notes which any such merchant, jeweler, wholesale or commission merchant may own over and above the amount of the interest upon his own indebtedness and thirty dollars, shall not be considered as a part of his capital stock in trade, but shall be subject to the tax imposed by the first section of this act.

4. *Be it further enacted*, That hereafter, there shall be imposed and levied annually the following taxes, to-wit: On all Surgeon Dentists, all practising Physicians, all practising Lawyers, and on all other persons, (except Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination, Governor of the State and Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts,) whose practice, salaries or fees, or all together, shall yield an annual income of five hundred dollars, the sum of three dollars for the first five hundred, and two dollars for every additional five hundred dollars.

5. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be imposed and levied annually an *ad valorem* tax of one per centum on all gold and silver plate, and ornamental jewelry, in use by the owner or owners thereof, of the value of fifty dollars or upwards; on all sulkies, gigs, buggies, barouches, carriages, and all other pleasure vehicles whatsoever, in use by the owner or owners thereof, of the value of seventy-five dollars and under one hundred dollars, fifty cents; on all of the value of one hundred dollars and under two hundred dollars, one dollar; on all of the value of two hundred dollars and under three hundred dollars, two dollars; on all of the value of three hundred dollars and under four hundred dollars, three dollars; and on all of the value of four hundred dollars and upwards, four dollars; on all gold watches, one dollar, and on all silver watches twenty-five cents, in use, (except such of each as are kept in shops and stores for sale;) on all harps in use by the owner or owners thereof, two dollars; on all piano fortes in use by the owner or owners thereof, one dollar; on all pistols (except such as shall be used exclusively for mustering, and also those kept in shops and stores for sale,) one dollar each; on all bowie knives, one dollar each; and dirks and sword-canes, fifty cents each; (except such as shall be kept in shops and stores for sale;) *Provided however*, that only such pistols, bowie knives, dirks, and sword canes as are used, worn, or carried about the person of the owner, shall be subject to the above named taxes; on all retailers of wines, cordials, or spirituous liquors, *ten dollars*; on all Billiard tables, *one hundred dollars*; on all Bowling Allies, whether called "Nine Pin," or "Ten Pin" Allies, or by any other name, *twenty dollars*; on every pack of playing cards, *twenty five cents*; and every merchant, shop keeper and public dealer, in goods, wares, merchandise, or other thing, shall be liable for the same, and shall state on oath, how many packs, he or she has sold within the year preceding the time, he or she shall give in his or her tax list; on all mortgages and deeds of trust, which shall be registered, the sum of one dollar; and the Register in each and every county shall be liable for the same, and he is hereby required to give in to the Justice taking the list of taxable property, the number of mortgages and deeds of trust by him registered in the preceding year, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be collected by the Sheriff, and to pay the amount of taxes thereon, after deducting six per centum for his commissions, and the said Register shall not be required to register any mortgage or deed of trust, until the person or persons presenting the same, shall have paid the tax hereby imposed, in addition to the fees now by law established.

6. *Be it further enacted*, That the owner or owners of every toll-bridge or ferry in this State, shall hereafter pay annually a tax equal to five times the sum of the largest toll by him or them demanded and received.

7. *Be it further enacted*, That the agent or agents of all insurance companies, not incorporated in this State, shall hereafter pay an annual tax of fifty dollars, in every county where an agency shall be established, to be collected and accounted for by the sheriffs of the several counties as other taxes; and in case the said agent or agents shall fail to pay the tax hereby imposed, he or they shall be individually liable for a tax of one hundred dollars, to be collected by the Sheriff of the county where such failure takes place, by distress and sale of the property of the said agent or agents, to be applied three-fourths to the use of the State, and one-fourth to the use of the Sheriff collecting the same.

8. Each and every company of circus riders or equestrian performers, and each and every person or company who shall exhibit any collection of animals, commonly known as a menagerie, for reward, shall previously to exhibiting or performing in any county in this State, pay to the sheriff thereof fifty dollars, and all Ethiopian serenaders, comic singers, and performers on musical instruments, who exhibit or perform for reward, five dollars, as a tax to the State, to be accounted for by the Sheriff as other State taxes: and on paying such tax, the Sheriff who receives the same shall give a license to exhibit or perform in his county, which license shall contain a list of such animals, or personal performances, or other articles to be exhibited, and in that case, such company or person shall be authorized and permitted to perform and exhibit, as aforesaid, in such county, and no other, for the space of one year thereafter, and each and every company of circus riders or equestrian performers, or Ethiopian serenaders, comic singers and performers on musical instruments, or exhibiter of any collection of animals, commonly known as a menagerie, who shall perform or exhibit in any county in this State, without previously having paid the tax herein directed, shall be liable to a forfeiture of one hundred dollars, to be collected by the Sheriff, by distress and sale of the property of such delinquent, and to be applied one half to the use of the State and the other half to the use of the Sheriff.

9. *Be it further enacted*, That the taxes, by this act imposed, shall be returned on oath to the Justices of the several counties in this State, appointed to take the list of taxables and taxable property; and shall be collected by the Sheriffs of the several counties at the same time, and in the same manner in which they now collect other State taxes, and shall by them be paid into the Treasury of the State, at the same time and under the same penalties which are now prescribed by law, for the collection and payment of other State taxes.

10. Each and every person shall annually render to the Justices of the Peace appointed to take the list of taxables and taxable property, the amount of tax which he, either in his own right, or in the right of any other person or persons whomsoever, either as guardian, attorney, agent or trustee, or in any other manner whatsoever is liable for under the Revenue laws of this State, and it shall be the duty of the said Justice to administer the following oath to each and every person giving a list of taxables and taxable property: You, A. B., do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that you, either in your own right or the right of any other person or persons whomsoever, either as guardian, attorney, agent or trustee, or in any other manner whatsoever, are not liable for more taxes under the laws of this State, than the amount which you have now listed, and that in all other respects, the list by you now delivered, contains a just and true account of all the property which by law you are bound to list for taxation, to the best of your knowledge and belief: so help you God.

11. It shall be the duty of every Justice of the Peace who shall take a list of taxable property, before administering the oath aforesaid, to call over to each person giving in his taxables, all the articles and subjects of taxation which he may be bound to list.

12. Each and every person liable to pay taxes by and under the provisions of this act, who shall fail to list their taxable property, or any part thereof, or refuse to take the oath herein prescribed, shall, in addition to the payment of a double tax, forfeit and pay into the Public Treasury the sum of one hundred dollars for each year's failure or refusal: and it shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs aforesaid, to levy, collect and account for the same, as in case of double tax, unless the County Court shall, within nine months thereafter, on satisfactory cause shown by such delinquent, order said forfeiture to be released and remitted.

13. It shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs to furnish the Attorney General and the Solicitors of their respective circuits, at the first Superior Court which shall happen after the tax lists are placed in their hands for collection, with a list of all the persons liable for taxes under this act, and who have failed to give in their taxable property or any part thereof; and, upon such information, or any other information, or upon good reason to believe that any person has failed to list his taxable property, the Attorney General and Solicitors of the several circuits, shall have power and authority to file bills in the several Courts of Equity in this State, against each and every person failing to render a list of taxables and taxable property as by this act required, and compel a discovery upon oath, which discovery shall not be held and deemed evidence to convict such person for any penalty by this act annexed to such failure.

14. It shall be the duty of the Public Treasurer to have prepared and printed, on suitable paper, forms of tax lists, with all the articles subject to taxation and to be listed under this act and all other laws now in force, mentioned *seriatim* over the heads of parallel columns, in which the amount or quantity of each article to be listed is to be set down; and shall furnish to each County Court Clerk in this State two copies of the same for each tax collection district in said county; and the cost of preparing and printing the same shall be paid out of the Public Treasury.

15. It shall be the duty of the Justice appointed to take the list of taxable property, to list the articles herein required to be listed, in separate columns. And the Clerks of the several County Courts shall record, advertise and return the same to the Comptroller's Office, in the same manner, and in case of failure, under the same penalties, forfeitures and liabilities as are now prescribed by law in relation to other taxes.

16. It shall be the duty of the Register in each and every county, on or before the first day of September, in each and every year, to furnish the Comptroller with a certificate of the name of the clerk of the County Court, and the sureties to his bond for the faithful discharge of his duties in office; which certificate, when certified by the Comptroller, shall, on motion of the Treasurer for judgment against any such clerk, and his sureties, be deemed equally valid in law, with the bond of such Clerk, and the Court shall give judgment and award execution thereon accordingly.

17. If any Register shall fail to furnish the Comptroller with such certificates, as directed in the last section, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars, in each case, to be recovered by the Treasurer for the use of the State.

18. *Be it further enacted*, That all the persons and property, herein taxed, shall not be liable to be taxed by the several County Courts.

19. *And be it further enacted*, That an act, entitled "An Act to increase the Revenue of the State" and ratified on the 29th of January, 1849, and all other laws and clauses of laws, coming within the meaning and purview of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed, *provided*, that this repealing clause shall not affect the collection of any taxes now due under the revenue laws of this State.

*Death of a large Clothing Merchant.*—It is seldom our province to record the death of a more valuable citizen, says the N. Y. Dry Goods Reporter, than Thomas Lewis, born in Oxford, N. C. He came to the North at an early age, and was at the time of his death one of the heaviest clothing merchants in the world. He was connected with thirteen different houses in this line, and had been uniformly successful. During his lifetime he had established, at various periods, houses in all the principal cities of the Union. At the early age of 47, in the midst of a career of great usefulness, he was suddenly cut off by the rupture of a blood vessel; and by a singular coincidence his death occurred at Oxford, the scene of his first efforts and his earliest associations. Although possessed of great wealth, he had always lived frugally and unostentatiously. The house of Lewis & Hanford enjoyed unlimited credit. Their reputation was not more due to their large means than to their unwavering punctuality, which was one of Mr. Lewis's most marked characteristics.

*Mr. Webster's State Carriage.*—A number of Mr. Webster's particular friends and admirers in New York have just had made especially for presentation to him, a superb State Carriage. With the carriage it is intended to present to Mr. W. a span of horses, harness, &c. the whole costing $2,500. The Express says the carriage is the most beautiful thing of the kind we have ever seen. It is built after the English style; what is called a close quarter coach, having a hammer cloth seat exquisitely fringed, and resting on elliptical springs. The colour of the body is a dark green, and finely varnished. The hands are pure silver. The crest of Mr. Webster, a horse's head, appears on the door, with the motto *vera pro gratis*. The lamps are heavy silver plate; also, the hubb plate, which contains the names of the builders. It is lined with cherry colored *broce telte* trimmed with silk lace of the same color, manufactured by the firm expressly for their own use.

*Suicide.*—A horrible suicide was committed by Henry Picard, of Elizabeth City, N. C., on the 23d January. It seems that in his desperate resolution to destroy his life, Mr. P. first attempted to cut his throat, and inflicted upon himself a frightful wound; failing in this, he took down a gun, put the muzzle in his mouth, and attempted to blow out his brains—but it would not go off. He finally seized a canister of powder, to which he applied a torch, and a terrible explosion followed, tearing open the windows and shattering every thing in its way. The unfortunate victim of his own rashness was found in a shockingly mutilated condition, but not yet dead! He lingered until the next day, when he expired. Intemperance and domestic troubles induced the rash act.

*Col. Benton.*—It is said this gen will not be a candidate for the Pres but, if his friends desire, he will the House of Representatives in S He will, however, be a candida hazards, for the U. S. Senate, at election, in opposition to Mr. Atch present colleague.

It was recently stated that in county (Georgia,) 54 sets of twi found by the census takers. The man appointed to take the census of ville district in this State, reports 9 twins. One couple are the parents sets, and three couple 2. Our in friend remarked that one of these couple should be given credit for sets, as one of their children had two rolled up into one. He is 1 old, and weighs 160 pounds.

One pair of the twins spoken of, a singular spectacle, one being very and the other a light mulatto. The four Albinos in the district.

Carroll county must yield to Ab and we think it will be hard to fi county in Georgia more prolific th Abbeville, in this matter.—*S. C. P*

ABOLITION SYMPATHY.

Going home from the cars last ev we overtook on the road a thinly cl gro man, apparently forty years o whose staggering gait indicated ex wretchedness. As we came up b him in the pathway, we hailed him "Hurry up, my old friend! You will to death if you don't step along fas get home soon."

"Ah, master," said he, "I can along any faster. I is very poor—I sick and is very bad, master; if mass would please give me a little suthin a little, master?"

The manner of saying "master" unlike our free negroes, that we s in passing him, and putting a sma into his trembling hand, said, "I am for you and sorry that you have not you ought to have—a good master to care of you." He stopped short and ing up, with great emphasis replie would be a blessed thing, master, a ed thing."

We asked him where he lived, a told us and said that he had been get work and a little money, whi very much needed. "Why," we c nued, "did you not work hard during summer and lay up enough for cold ther?"

"I did work all summer, master, didn't get enough to last no time winter came. Oh master, I am very

This now is not at all an uncom case; there are thou-ands about o in the same distressed circumstance whom a master would be a blessed th

The Abolitionists could spend a sand dollars to help Henry Long, and ty thousand more to aid the *thief* Cha but for the poor among them, the sta and distressed free negro about their doors, they have no sympathy. W they will have their reward!

*N. Y. Day Boo*

*Rather Cool.*—During the trial of vid McCarthy, for assault and ba yesterday, in the Court of Special sions, a man of smart appearance o himself as counsel for the prisoner. ing accepted, he began to cross-exa the witnesses, one of whom, to a que replied "You ought to know; you there and aided the prisoner." Judge promptly requested the clerk t amine the complaint. The result that the volunteer counsel was appre ed as an accomplice and changed his sition in Court. Instead of being " bar," he appeared *at the bar*. The continued. McCarthy and his *soi di* counsel, Augustus Parker, were conv and fined, the former $10, the latter $ in default of which he was committed.

*N. Y. Express*

The publishers of the New York S Messrs. Beach, have recently put in ration a printing machine of extraordi capacity and performance. It has printing cylinders, and prints about e een thousand sheets per hour—the chine itself disposing of the printed she It is the latest improvement of Col. H of New York, and is a wonderful achie ment of inventive genius.


***Look out for a Rush!***

WE respectfully call the attention of friends and the public to our STOC where may be found a general assortment of *Groceries, Hardware, Shirting, Calic &c.; also a prime lot of Hats & Caps.*

P. Davis's Pain-Killer, and various other arti

All in want of Goods at a low price, are r quested to give us a call.

The highest market prices paid for Count Produce.

☞One door below Cook & Taylor's, Hay S

J. SMITH & CO.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58-3m

☞Carolinian three months.

JUST RECEIVED.

30 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE.
2 hhds. Cuba Sugar.
10 bbls. Crushed and Refined Sugar.
15 bbls. and half-bbls. Butter Crackers.
6 boxes Collins & Co's *Hartford* Axes.
20 boxes Steam Refined Candy.

With a variety of other Goods to complete our assortment.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58tf

FRESH ARRIVAL.

100 CASKS Thomastown Lime, in fine order, just received per Steamer Gov. Graham and Henrietta, for sale low, by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE.

Hay Street.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58-3w

**JAMES HALES** is a candidate for Constable in the Cross Creek District.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 1wpd

☞We are requested to announce **ROBERT R. ROBINSON** a candidate for Constable in the Cross Creek District.

***Cotton Manufacturers***

ARE respectfully advised that the undersigned is prepared to manufacture, at Cedar Falls, BOBBINS of all descriptions, in the best style and at Northern prices. He would be pleased to receive orders, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. All favors addressed to him at Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

☞He will deliver BOBBINS in Fayetteville without extra charge.

JAMES F. MARSH.

Cedar Falls, May 28, 1850. 22-vpd

***Valentines! Valentines!***

☞A large and beautiful assortment—some very fine. Also, Valentine Writers. Just received by Adams's Express.

E. J. HALE & SON.



OBSE

FAYET

TUESDAY, F

More of the Dors —We learn that the hibit the Bank of Fa under $3, is pronoun to be in fact confir Bank to issue such posely worded so as t not, but think it quite that most of those w against small notes a convenience and har the clamor against

*Again.*—The Free "That the second the first Article of ratified by the peopl second Monday in amended by striking ed of a freehold with acres of land for six day of election;" so section, shall read as men of the age of tw hereinafter declared) of any one district w immediately preceding and shall have paid to vote for a member This is the whole provides for its public The reader will o men, (except as is consistency.

*Again.*—The Free "That the second the first Article of ratified by the peopl second Monday in amended by striking ed of a freehold with acres of land for six day of election;" so section, shall read as men of the age of tw hereinafter declared) of any one district w immediately preceding and shall have paid to vote for a member This is the whole provides for its public The reader will o men, (except as is consistency.

ABOLITION SYMPATHY.

Going home from the cars last ev we overtook on the road a thinly cl gro man, apparently forty years o whose staggering gait indicated ex wretchedness. As we came up b him in the pathway, we hailed him "Hurry up, my old fri

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1851.


MORE OF THE DOINGS OF THE LATE LEGISLATURE.—We learn that the act passed ostensibly to prohibit the Bank of Fayetteville from issuing notes under $3, is pronounced by high legal authority, to be in fact confirmatory of the power of the Bank to issue such notes! Whether it was purposely worded so as to have that effect, we know not, but think it quite likely; for we have no doubt that most of those who join in the hue and cry against small notes are at heart satisfied of their convenience and harmlessness, and only keep up the clamor against them for the sake of party consistency.

*Again.*—The Free Suffrage Bill provides,—

"That the second clause of the third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday in November, A. D. 1835, be amended by striking out the words—"and possessed of a freehold within the same district, of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election;" so that the said clause of said section, shall read as follows: 2. All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid a public tax, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate."

This is the whole bill, except the section which provides for its publication.

The reader will observe, that "all free white men, (except as is hereinafter declared,)" shall vote, &c. Now what is it that is hereinafter declared? Let us see,—in the 3d clause 3d sec. 1st art. amendments of 1835:—

"§3. No free negro, free mulatto, or free person of mixed blood, descended from negro ancestors to the fourth generation inclusive (though one ancestor of such generation may have been a white person,) shall vote for the members of the Senate or House of Commons."

Thus it will be seen that this famous free suffrage bill, framed by the collected wisdom (we do not say of the State, but) of the Locofoco party, provides—what? Why, that *"all free* WHITE *men"* EXCEPT "FREE NEGROES," shall be entitled to vote for Senator!! Oh most wise and astute legislators! how clearly have ye illustrated the propriety of legislative amendments of the Constitution!

*But again.*—It will be seen that provision is expressly made for *striking out* certain words from the present constitution, so as to make the clause read as recited. If any thing is to be *added*, as well as stricken out, is there not equal propriety for an express provision *to add?* The word "white" and the words "and who shall have paid a public tax," are added, and yet there is no such express provision to add.

It may be said, that the provision as to how the clause shall read is sufficient. Perhaps it is. Yet it was not thought sufficient when something was to be stricken out; and for the life of us we cannot see what difference there is in the two cases.

Another batch of beauties of this free suffrage act is clearly stated in the following from the Raleigh Register:—

"The Governor is required to cause the Act to be "published in ALL the newspapers of this State, *and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties* in the State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly." The article of the Amended Constitution which provides for this mode of amendment, says—"*If after such publication, &c.*" We take it then, that it must appear to the next General Assembly, that publication has been made *according to the direction of the act.* Is there any mode provided, by which this publication is to be authenticated—*proved?* None whatever, that we perceive. Is there any *general* law, under which it can come? The requirements of the Act must be *strictly* complied with. Has it not been left to the caprice of any one Editor of the State to defeat the act? We are far from believing, that any would do this—nor are we insisting that these are *difficulties*, which cannot be overcome. We take it for granted, that His Excellency will "take care" that his "favorite" has a fair chance, but still, these omissions or defects add to the proofs of the impropriety and the impolicy of adopting this mode of amending our Constitution."

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.—The Address of a portion of the Western members of the Legislature, which we copy in this paper, is a very interesting and well written document. We cannot say that we concur in all its views, but in its main scope and purpose, we do concur. Whilst we would have been willing to live and die under our present Constitution, we are decidedly of opinion that when it *is* changed, it should be by a body elected for the purpose, and possessed of sufficient discrimination to frame amendments fit to form a part of the organic law of the State.

The Address is worthy of the careful attention of every North Carolinian.

An Extra Term of the Superior Court for this County is now in session, for the trial of Civil Causes only—Judge Ellis presiding.

SUICIDE.—Mr. John L. Parker, a retail dealer on Person street, in this town, committed suicide on Thursday last, by hanging himself with a twine string, which was fastened over a door in the second story of his store. His feet were drawn up so that his knees were near the floor.

It is supposed that pecuniary difficulties, and intemperance, drove him to the commission of this dreadful deed.

BALTIMORE AND THE SOUTH.—In January 1850, 19 vessels cleared at Baltimore for Charleston and ports South of that. In January 1851, 41 vessels cleared for the same ports. These facts show the tendency of Southern trade.

MR. GEYER.—The Wilmington Journal says that this gentleman, whom the Whigs have elected Senator from Missouri, is "not one iota more sound than Mr. Benton."

Does the Journal mean this remark to apply to the slavery question? If so, it is a remarkable declaration, considering that Mr. Geyer's letter, denying the authority of Congress to establish or to prohibit slavery either in the District of Columbia or in the Territories, was published in many papers before the Journal made the remark.

FROM EUROPE.—The Canada brings Liverpool dates to the 18th ult. Nothing is heard of the Atlantic. The Canada encountered heavy storms and immense fields of ice during her passage.

There was no political news of importance.

Cotton had fallen ⅛ to ¼d. Fair Uplands 7⅛ Middling Fair 7⅞ to 7 9-16. The sales of the week were only 23,000 bales.

This news caused a fall of about a cent in New York.

THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.—The venerable Editor of the Recorder, Dennis Heartt, Esq. (the Father of the Press in North Carolina,) has just closed the thirty-first year of his faithful service in the Whig cause, and commences a new year by associating with himself his son, Edwin A. Heartt, as co-editor. From our knowledge of Mr Heartt, Junior, we have no doubt that he will prove a valuable accession to the paper, which we hope will be patronised in proportion to its sterling merit.

Mr. Webster is retained by the city of New Orleans, with a fee of $2,500, to maintain the city's claim to the McDonogh estate.

NEW YORK SENATOR.—No election has been made of Senator to succeed Mr. Dickinson. Gov. Fish received, in both Houses, 94 votes, and all others only 58. But, by the system of that State, the two Houses vote separately, and do not meet in joint convention until each House has given a majority for some one person. Gov. Fish had a large majority in one House. But in the Senate, 16 Whigs voted for him, and 1 Whig and 16 Locos voted for various other persons, so that, as no one had a majority, an election was not made. It is probable none will be made at this session.

OHIO.—The Legislature has adjourned without electing a Senator in Congress. A number of ballotings were had, in which Griswold, Whig, received 48 votes, Payne, Loco, 44, Giddings, Abolitionist, 10.

THE RHODE ISLAND SENATOR.—Gen. James, the newly elected Senator in Congress, turns out to be both fish and fowl—both Whig and Loco. The Whigs of Rhode Island were astonished at his election, and set about the discovery of the causes of so untoward an event; and they ascertained, that he had declared himself a democrat, to the democrats, and had written a letter to the Whigs pledging himself in favor of the measures of the Whig party; which letter he afterwards denied having written. It appears that he voted for Gen. Harrison in 1840, for Mr. Clay in 1844, and would have voted for Gen. Taylor in 1848 if he had been at home. Yet we suspect the Locos know their man.

The North Carolinian says, "The Observer editor appears to desire to put the Banks above the law." If "the law" here is used in its general sense, the charge is untrue. We only contend that the Banks are entitled, like individuals, to the *benefits* of the Law; and, like individuals, are not to be oppressed by an unconstitutional law.

But, says the Carolinian,

"It is a fact well known," that "the Mother Bank at Wilmington issues her notes payable, *not in Wilmington*, where they are issued, but somewhere up the country; and so with the branches." "This trickery of issuing a note in Cumberland and making it payable in the mountains, will not be tolerated."

We presume that any intelligent person, at all familiar with the operations of Banking, could have told the Carolinian that these "facts well known," are no facts at all. The Mother Bank, and each Branch, has its own allotted capital, and upon that capital it issues such an amount of notes as its means will enable it to redeem promptly.—For instance, the Mother Bank operates upon a capital of (we believe,) $425,000, out of the whole capital of $1,500,000; and upon that $425,000 its issues perhaps never exceed $500,000.—The Fayetteville Branch has its allotted portion of the capital also, 325,000, we believe; and issues perhaps $400,000 of notes. And so with the other Branches. Each fills up its own notes, after they are signed by the President and Cashier.—Each issues its own notes, payable at its own counter. It provides means to redeem those notes when presented. How unjust and unconstitutional is a law, therefore, which requires the Branch in Fayetteville, with a capital of $325,000, and issuing $400,000 of notes, to be prepared at all times to redeem two millions in notes issued by itself and all the other Banks and Branches with which it is connected. No Bank could do such a business. And no Bank ever was required to do such a business until the assembled wisdom of the State in the year 1851 decreed it. Not even did the run-mad youths who filled the Terrapin Assembly of 1842 pass such a ridiculous and unconstitutional law as that.

The time to make such a provision is when a Bank is chartered. *Then*, the Stockholders can consider whether they will accept a charter so clogged. And of course no sane Stockholder would accept it, if required, as some of our Banks are by charter, to establish Branches. It is of no consequence to Banks which have no Branches. In 1835, the public called for Banks. They did not call upon the Legislature to create them. The old Banks were willing to wind up and quit. The Legislature chartered them, and there was wisdom enough to charter them without such a provision as is now, for demagogical purposes, attempted to be imposed on them. If it had then been incorporated in the charters, we should either have had no Banks, or we should have had many small Banks, scattered over the State, with no general credit, such as the Notes of the present Banks maintain every where.

Of course, we do not mean that any thing can exempt the Mother Bank from its eventual liability for all the Notes issued by itself and its Branches. But it is only an eventual liability, after payment has been denied at the place where it was promised.

Nor do we mean to deny, that a Branch Bank in this place, for instance, receives and again pays out, in the course of its business, large amounts of notes which were originally issued by other Banks and Branches. But this is for the convenience of the public, not for its own. If it were forbidden to pay out such notes, which it has received from a debtor, or a depositor, or were compelled to redeem them in gold or silver, it would at once be driven to refuse to receive them, either in payment or deposite.

Another case of Small Pox has occurred in Wilmington, making 7 in all since Jan. 1, with 3 deaths.

ANOTHER FIGHT.—Two of the F. F. V's in the Virginia Legislature followed the laudable example set them in our Legislature and in the Convention of Indiana, by exchanging blows, and engaging in "a row generally," on the 31st ult. The parties were Messrs. Ferguson and Boyd. The latter said, that if any body said so and so about him, it was "false—false as Hell itself." Mr. Ferguson retorted that Mr. Boyd was a blackguard. Shortly afterwards the House adjourned, and Mr. Boyd forthwith struck Mr. Ferguson. They grappled, but were separated before any harm was done.—The Whig says that "at one time there seemed a prospect of a general row." Mr. Ferguson is a Loco. We do not know to what party Mr. Boyd belongs.

RAIL ROAD STATISTICS.—There are 730¾ miles of Rail Road in the State of New York, the construction of which cost $25,429,668. The road from Albany to Schenectady, 17 miles in length, was built at a cost of more than $100,000 per mile! The population of New York has increased at the rate of 27 *per cent.*

In the State of Georgia, before the close of the year 1852 there will be 980 miles of Rail Road in use. These roads were constructed at a cost of $14,000,000, and are all in prosperous operation, paying from 8 to 16 per cent. profit. And, during the last ten years the population of Georgia has increased at the rate of *fifty per cent!*

A WELL-INFORMED GOVERNOR.—The Governor of Texas, issuing his proclamation for a day of Thanksgiving, thus congratulates the people of Texas on their prosperous condition:

"In the beautiful and expressive language of the Bible: '*The winter of our discontent*' is gone; the rain is over and past; the time of the springing of the flowers is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard on our land!"

The Carolinian thinks "the state has irons enough in the fire." If so, we would suggest to the Governor and Council the propriety of taking some of them out, and laying them *on the Track* of the Raleigh & Gaston Road.

## CONGRESS.

Both Houses adjourned on Saturday the 1st. in consequence of the sudden death, by a disease of the heart, of the Hon. David S. Kaufman, a highly respected Representative from Texas. He died at his lodgings, in the presence of his family.

On Monday the 3d, the two Houses, President Fillmore, and public officers generally, attended his funeral.

The bill to establish a Branch Mint at New York was amended, 79 to 77, by striking out New York and inserting San Francisco, California. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, moved to abolish the Branch Mints at Charlotte, N. C. and Dahlonega, Georgia; but the motion was ruled out of order. Finally, the whole subject was laid on the table, (rejected,) 107 to 92.

Barnabas Bates has presented a petition asking to be allowed to take the entire transportation of the mails throughout the country (dispensing, we suppose, with the General Post Office Department) He offers to give $100,000 a year for ten years for the privilege, and to reduce the rate of postage.

Mr. Benton's dogmatism and bullying have been twice, within a few days, rebuked by the Senate. Once, by the rejection of a bill introduced for conferring benefits on Missouri, which was rejected, 31 to 14, and again by passing Mr. Gwin's California Land Bill, which he had bitterly opposed. It passed 30 to 8.

THE "NATURAL ALLIES OF THE SOUTH."—The conduct of the Locofoco papers in the South, in repeating incessantly the slander that the Whigs of the North are more inimical to the institutions of the South than the Locofocos of the North, obliges us to repel the imputation by showing instances of its falsehood. We could wish that these instances did not manifest themselves. But they *do*, and it is rendered our duty to show *when* and *where* they do.

We have recently recorded the corrupt coalition in Massachusetts, between the Locofocos and Abolitionists, by which it was agreed to partition the spoils between those parties, and by which an abolitionist was to be sent to the U. S. Senate for 6 years.

The State Legislature of New York is just now another example in point.

A member of that Legislature has favored us with a very able article sustaining the constitutional rights of the South, written by a distinguished Whig of Cazenovia county, N. Y., and published with high commendation in the Daily State Register, and other Whig papers. The writer was the Whig candidate for the State Senate, but was beaten by a Locofoco Abolition Lecturer. Along with this paper, we have received a bill introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Coffin, a Locofoco, and highly commended by the Albany Evening Atlas, the organ of John Van Buren, the object of which is to nullify the fugitive slave law.

These certainly are not signs of any very strong alliance between the Northern Locofocos and the South. But there is yet another. At a caucus of the Locofoco members of the Legislature, the Hon. John A. Dix, a powerful anti-slavery man, who was distinguished in the Senate for pretty much such a course as that of Seward, was nominated for the U. S. Senate, to succeed the present patriotic Senator, Dickinson, whose term will expire on the 4th of next month. Dickinson did not get a single vote, whilst Dix had 23, and others 15; whereupon Dix received the nomination without dissent. Afterwards, when the election came on, Dix received 32 votes, and other Locofocos 26. Dickinson received one solitary vote!

We are glad to be able to add, on the authority of a letter from Albany, that the late Abolition Convention at Syracuse, headed by Gerrit Smith, (white man,) and Fred Douglas, (negro,) was a *failure*.

In New Hampshire, also, we have the same sort of "natural allies." The Washington Union says:

"The democracy of New Hampshire are involved in trouble. Mr. Atwood had been nominated in convention their candidate for governor. He was sure of his election by several thousand majority; but, unfortunately, in an evil hour, he suffered himself to be tampered with by the free-soilers, and committed himself in a letter against the fugitive law, &c. No subsequent explanations could clear his skirts of that correspondence; and though he has written three letters upon the subject, yet the more he attempted to explain it away, the deeper he sank in the morass—the greater was his embarrassment."

The Wilmington Journal has come to the deliberate conclusion that a Convention would have no right to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, though it admits that it *would* have the right to form a *new* Constitution!! This is certainly the most notable instance of hair-splitting that we have seen lately. A Convention may change the whole, but cannot change a part! The people have *reserved* to themselves the right to abolish the whole of their Constitution, but not to abolish any less part than the whole—to make an entire new one, but not to make any thing less than an entire one!

This is a light that certainly never broke in upon the distinguished men who met in the Convention of 1835—the Gastons, the Toomers, the Moreheads, the Swains, the Seawells, the Owens, the Hills, the Branches, the Dockerys, the Fishers, the Meanreses, the Macons, and the Edwardses, not to mention the many younger men of eminence who labored in that Convention, and to no one of whom, as may be seen by an examination of the volume of their Debates, did it ever occur, that in providing for an additional mode of amending the Constitution, they necessarily abrogated the existing and inalienable right of the people to do the same thing by a Convention.

The idea is too preposterous for argument. It is only ridiculous.

As to the Journal's imputations upon our motives for advocating a Convention in preference to amendments by the Legislature, we need only repeat that they are grossly and wilfully false; as is its connection, in any manner or form, of the Whigs, or any of the Whigs of North Carolina, with the abolitionist Seward. Malignantly and especially false is its designation of us as Seward's "friends and fellow Whigs."

N. C. MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company issued 597 Policies during the year ending Nov. 30, 1850, and 3210 since it went into operation. The amount of property now insured is $3,931,446 10. Cash on hand $3,572 07.—Premium notes on hand, $494,977 97. The cash receipts of the last year amounted to $16,432 49. The amount paid for losses, $7,519 41. Paid expenses, $2,783 99. Paid borrowed money, $2,556 86.

The Hon. Benj. W. Crowninshield, of Massachusetts, died in Boston on the 2d inst., at a very advanced age. He was Secretary of the Navy, under President Madison, in 1814, and subsequently served in Congress.

The Hon. Horace Everett, formerly member of Congress, and Governor of Vermont, died a few days ago.

FLORIDA. At the late Session of the Legislature, acts were passed for the organization of a separate Supreme Court, a Board of Internal Improvements, and a Board of Agriculture; the incorporation of the Atlantic and Gulf Central Rail Road Company, and some half dozen or more Plank Road companies; the revival of the Atlantic and Gulf Railway Company; the incorporation of the State Bank; the passage of a law to secure the swamp and overflowed lands, &c.

A GOOD RECOMMENDATION.—The Union Committee of New York has addressed an appeal to the citizens of the United States, recommending the celebration of the 22d February, by Union meetings all over the country.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—In the course of a debate on the proposed Branch Mint in New York, Mr. Bayly of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, stated, in opposition to the proposed Branch, that the Public Debt of the United States was now upwards of eighty millions of dollars. And he apprehended that before the close of this session it would be increased to ninety millions; for he had no doubt that the bill to pay five millions for French spoliations would pass, and they were otherwise increasing the appropriations, and any effort at retrenchment seemed to be absolutely impossible. He warned gentlemen, that they would either have to put duties upon articles now free, or negotiate loans, thus building up an onerous public debt.

A pleasant prospect truly!

GOLD AND SILVER.—A writer in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine supposes that $40,000,000 in gold were taken from the California mines last year, and $30,000,000 more from the mines of Russia, Brazil, and Spanish America. He thinks that if this abundant production continues, as it probably will, gold may be so depreciated as to be worth only ten for one of silver, a proportion which existed for about 2000 years, until the relative value of silver was depreciated by the discovery of the rich silver mines of Potosi and other parts of Spanish America.

THE MINT.—The comage during the month of January was $2,705,193 40; of which $2,116,020 were in double eagles, $20 each; $253,900 in quarter eagles, $251,046 in gold dollars; $39,000 in silver half dollars; $29,750 in dimes; $8,200 in half dimes; $7,013 43 in cents; and $263 97 in half cents.

The gold deposites during the month amounted to $5,000,000, of which $4,940,000 were from California.

LARGE HOGS.—Hinnit Faulk, Esq., of Robeson county, slaughtered 4 hogs on the 28th ult which weighed as follows: two, 30 months old, 508 lbs. and 507 lbs., two 18 months old, 375 lbs. and 346 lbs. He sold the four for $125.

A CHANCE FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.—A middle aged, middle sized, dark-eyed, polite, well educated, temperate, going-to-the-World's-Fair, and Forty Thousand *dollar* gentleman of New York, who has neither time nor inclination for the idle forms and ceremonies of a courtship, issues the following matrimonial prospectus:

*Matrimonial—Wanted.*—By a gentleman (who has neither the time or inclination for the idle forms and ceremonies of courtship,) a wife. He is of middle age, medium size, dark eyes and complexion, good education, polite easy address, character and reputation unexceptionable; habits strictly temperate, and possessed of property to the amount of forty thousand dollars and over.—He is desirous of forming a union with a lady of thirty to thirty-five years old, of unexceptionable character and standing in society; good health, and kind, cheerful disposition, and, if a widow, without children; and if possessed of property, whatever she has will be settled upon herself. He proposes to visit the World's Fair, in London, next May, and thence extend his tour through the greater part of Europe, and would like to have his wife accompany him. Any lady wishing to reply to this notice will please address a note to "Veritas," office of Boyd's Express, 45 William street, within one week, over whatever signature she may see *proper*, to which she will receive an answer, appointing a time and place for a meeting between herself (or friend, if desired,) and the advertiser, (or friend of his,) to arrange preliminaries for an interview between the parties, should one be deemed necessary, after a full exchange of facts and examination of Daguerreotype likenesses, &c. Should an interview be agreed upon, it can take place in the presence of such friends of the lady as she may please to invite.—Up to this stage of negotiation no names or identity need be disclosed, consequently no confidence can be abused; and guarded as the intercourse will be, no indelicacy or scandal can attach. The most satisfactory explanation will be made for the rather novel and unusual course adopted by the writer to obtain a wife, and, as he makes the communication in *perfect candor* and *good faith*, he trusts that no one will reply to it other than in the same spirit.

CENSUS OF KENTUCKY.—By the following aggregate it will be seen that the free population has increased nearly 31 per cent., the slave population nearly 16 per cent., and the aggregate population more than 27 per cent.

| | 1840. | 1850. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Free inhabitants | 597,570 | 781,771 | 184,201 |
| Slaves | 182,258 | 211,247 | 28,981 |
| Total, | 779,828 | 993,018 | 213,182 |

Ohio.—The total population is 1,981,940. In 1840 it was 1,519,467. Increase 462,473, or upwards of 30 per cent.

HEAVY DEFALCATION.—Ray Tompkins, a Wall street Broker, son of Vice President Daniel D. Tompkins, has been arrested on a charge of endeavoring to defraud sundry brokers and others to the amount of about $70,000.

## SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered:

By PEARSON, J. In McRae to use of Teal *vs.* McRae, from Richmond, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Ray *vs.* Ray, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in Osborn *vs.* Homer, from Granville, directing a new trial. Also, in Currie *vs.* Sevindall, from Bladen, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, Walton *vs.* Watson, in equity, from Caswell, directing the report to be reformed. Also, in Prim *vs.* Hobson, from Surry, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Osburn *vs.* Hunicutt, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Kerr *vs.* Findley, in equity from Caswell, directing a reference and dismissing the Bill as to Dickey and wife with costs. Also, in Russel *vs.* Trotter, in equity from Guilford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Haument *vs.* Lee and Boles, in equity, from Wake, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Cheek *vs.* Cox, from Randolph, affirming the decree below. Also, in Pegues *vs.* Pegues, in equity from Anson, overruling the exceptions and confirming the report. Also, in *den ex dem* Edmundson *vs.* Hooks, from Wayne, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Patterson *vs.* Britt, from Beaufort, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in *den ex dem* Wiggins *vs.* Reddick, from Gates, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in McPherson *vs.* McPherson, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in Morton *vs.* Ingram, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Gregory *vs.* Hooks, from Wayne, affirming the judgment. Also, in Rasberry *vs.* Jones and Brand, in equity from Greene, reserving the decretal orders of the Court below. Also, in Briggs *vs.* Beeman, in equity from Greene, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Bryant *vs.* Bryant, in equity from Granville, dismissing the bill with costs.

## COUNCIL OF STATE.

The Council of State convened in this City on Monday last, in pursuance of a call of the Governor. The following gentlemen were in attendance:

William K. Lane, of Wayne, Whitmell Stallings, of Gates, Wilson S. Hill, of Guilford, John U. Kirkland, of Orange, Monfort Sidney Stokes, of Wilkes.

Absent, James J. McKay and Archibald Henderson.

We learn that Gov. Reid made the following nominations to the Council, which were confirmed.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.
Calvin Graves, of Caswell County.
Thomas Bragg, Jr. of Northampton County.

BOARD OF LITERATURE.
Josiah Collins, of Washington County.
Wesley Jones, of Wake County.
William W. Holden, do. do.

*Raleigh Times.*

A LIBERAL SUBSCRIPTION.—Col. Isaac Croom, formerly of this State, has presented $100 in aid of the National Washington Monument, accompanying his gift with the following hand-some letter:—

GREENSBOROUGH, (ALA., Jan'y 27, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: I take the liberty of forwarding through you one hundred dollars in aid of the Washington Monument, by a sight draft on Messrs. Rives, Battle & Co., of Mobile.

In forwarding this contribution, I enjoy a heart-felt pleasure in the discharge of a sacred duty, obligatory upon every American citizen, to honor and perpetuate the name and memory of that illustrious man, who, under an all-wise Providence, was the political saviour of our country, and is and will, I trust, in all future crises, continue to be, in his virtues, his precepts, and example, its polar star.

The services which our beloved Washington rendered his country in our Revolutionary struggle, in the formation of our glorious Constitution and Union, and the organization of our Government under them, transcendant as they were, seem but the corner-stone of a superstructure which is reaching to the heavens and expanding to the remotest corners of the earth. It was beautifully and truly said by Dr. Johnson of the immortal bard of Avon, that time, which is continually washing away the dissolvable fabrics of other poets, passes without injury by the adamant of Shakspeare. But of Washington it may be said, that time is making *continual accretions* to the adamantine pillar of his fame. *Amplior et excelsior, semper crescens.*

That this is no fiction, must be conceded by every candid mind, when it recurs to the additional splendor which the name of WASHINGTON has acquired from the benign and salutary influence which his opinions, counsels, and precepts exercised for the salvation of our country in the portentous crisis through which she has so recently passed unscathed.

I feel strongly tempted to say much more, but, fearing that I have already trespassed too much on your valuable time, I will stop *here*.

Yours, truly, ISAAC CROOM.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON.

*Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.*—The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road was held at Marion Court House, S. C., on Wednesday and Thursday last, the 29th and 30th of January.

The President states in his report that one half of the line has been graded, and that the other half is under contract for grading.

It was resolved that should the town of Wilmington, in its corporate capacity, subscribe $100,000, that sum shall be, when paid in, expended for Iron, to be laid down on the Eastern part of the Road, beginning at or near Wilmington.

The meeting recommended the issuing of bonds to the amount of $600,000.—This course was taken instead of authorizing the issue, for the reason that two-thirds of the Stock was not represented—that proportion being requisite to sanction the measure. It is proposed to hold another meeting at Marion Court House on the 12th of March, for further action on the recommendation.

General Harllee was re-elected President of the Company, and his salary raised to $3,000. The Directors elected are as follows: N. N. Nixon, J. A. Taylor, Henry Nott, T. D. Walker, Wilmington; Alfred Smith, Columbus county, N. C.; J. E. Gregg, Marion District, S. C.; E. W. Charles, G. J. McCall, Darlington District, S. C.; J. J. Moore, W. A. Muldrow, Sumter District, S. C.—*Wilm'n Chron.*

*Gen. Quitman at New Orleans.*—Our Telegraphic correspondence from New Orleans, under date of the 3d instant, says: "Governor Quitman has arrived here under arrest, charged with being engaged in the Cuba invasion. A proclamation and protest against thus holding him is daily expected. The matter has produced considerable interest."

*Fugitive Returned.*—The Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald chronicles the fact that a female slave, who absconded from her master in Maryland, and went to New York, had voluntarily returned home. It appears that, on reaching New York she was taken charge of by an abolitionist, who sent her, with other fugitives, to Canada. There she became dissatisfied and went back.

## MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on Wednesday evening the 29th ult., by Rev. Dr. Drane, O. P. MEARES, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss ANN ELIZA, eldest daughter of Dr. Thos. H. Wright, all of Wilmington.

## DIED,

At Jackson, Northampton county, N. C., THOMAS BRAGG, Sen., aged 72—father of the distinguished officer Captain Bragg.

Near Tallahassee, Florida, suddenly, on the 19th ult., Mrs. BRANCH, consort of Ex-Gov. Branch.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEB. 11.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, p'ch, | 45 a 50 | Lard, | 8½ a 9 |
| Ditto, apple, | 40 a 45 | Leather, sole, | 20 a 23 |
| Beeswax, | 20 a 22 | Lead, bar, | 6½ a 7 |
| Bacon, | 9 a 10 | Molasses, | 27 a 30 |
| Bagging, | 15 a 20 | Nails, cut, | 4½ a 5 |
| Cotton, | 10½ a 11½ | Oats, | 60 a 70 |
| Corn, | 85 a 90 | Oil, Linseed, | 90 a |
| Coffee, | 13 a 14 | Powder, | 5 00 a 6 00 |
| Cheese, | 9 a 11 | Shot, | 1¾ a 2 |
| Coppers, | 2½ a 3 | Sugar, br'n, | 6 a 9 |
| Candles, F. F. | 15 a | Do. loaf, | 11 a 12½ |
| Flour, | 5¾ a 6¼ | Salt, sack, | 1 50 a |
| Feathers, | 28 a 30 | Do. alum, bu. | 40 a 50 |
| Flaxseed, | a 1 50 | Shingles, | 2 a 2½ |
| Hides, green, | 3½ a 4 | Tallow, | 10 a |
| Ditto, dry, | 7 a 10 | Wheat, | 1 00 a 1 10 |
| Iron, Swedes, | 5 a 6 | Whiskey, | 42 a 45 |
| Do. English, | 3½ a 4 | Wool, | 15 a 16 |
| Indigo, | 1 a 1½ | White Lead, | 2 a 2½ |
| Lime, | 1 75 a 2 00 | | |

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 8 to 8½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 19 to 20 "

REMARKS.—The only article worthy of notice is that of Cotton. The late news from Liverpool has had the effect of lowering it in New York about one cent per pound; but the Factories in and about this place have prevented its decline that amount here.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon scarce at 8 to 8½ hog round. Baltimore Corn plenty at 70 to 75. Northern and Baltimore Flour 5 50 to 8 00. Lard 8 to 8½. Lumber—Flooring Boards $11 to $11½; Wide 7 50; Scantling $6. Turpentine—Soft 2 05 to 2 10; Hard 1 30 to 1 35. Tar 1 25. No sales of Spirits Turpentine. Timber—Shipping 9 00 to 9 25; Prime mill 7 00 to 8 50, ordinary 5 00 to 6 75, inferior 4 25.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,325,136 bales, against 1,287,866 last year. Increase 37,270.

## PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 31—Brig Lucy from New York; Schrs Julia Halbock, Elouise and May Flower from N. York, E S Parker from Charleston. Feb'y 2—Schrs Gazelle and Fidelia from Philadelphia, J P Loffland and A R Wetmore from New York, Coquette from Charleston, Champion from Boston, Courier from Baltimore; Bark Stamboule from Boston. 3—Schr Enterprise from Baltimore. 4—Hanoverian Galliot Amstel from New York; Brig Mary H Powell from do. 5—Br Brig Purchase from Trinidad; Schrs L P Smith and H Price from New York, Leesburg, J F Tobias, Castellan and Lake from Charleston, Vine from Turks Island.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

See the Proposals for Contracts for carrying the Mail in North Carolina, published in the Supplement accompanying this week's paper.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 5.—Steamer Chatham, with goods for C T Haigh & Son, Hall, Sackett & Co. J & B G Worth, W McIntyre, H L Myrover & Co, A W Steel, W R Holt, J H Haughton, P G Evans. Passengers—J H Haughton and family, Rev Mr Gilchrist, W Whitehead, Miss Whitehead, and Miss Hawley.

Feb. 6.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for E W Willkings, J H Hall, J M Beasley, F Fries, F & H Fries, Cook & Johnson, Cook & Taylor, E A Vogler & Co. Rockfish Manf Co, H Branson & Son, A A McKethan, Holt & Carrigan, J E Bryan, P P Johnson, McMillan & Crofton, W L Moore, R Jones.

Feb. 7.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for Barnhardt, Hix & Co, Gilmer & Glenn, Scott & McAdoo, N Kendal, J & B G Worth, Jenkins & Roberts, A Hunt, Deep River Co, F L Gorrel, M Brown & Son, J R & J Sloan, John Stafford, W A Lash, R Gray, G M Bingham, T F Prather, Lee & McDowell, R Foster, D Marshall, J & J M Worth, S Farlow, Capt Dyer, Randolph Manf Co, Island Ford Manf Co, Worth & Saunders, J D Williams, Union Manf Co. G C Mendenhall, J H & J Martine, Holt, Murray & Co, Wall & McDonald.

Feb. 8th, Steamer Rowan, with Ben Berry in tow, with goods for R D McNeill, Nathan King, Cook & Johnson, J W Powers, J & T Waddill, E Fuller, S Hopkins, H & E J Lilly, W Jones, Ray & Pearce, T S Lutterloh, Hall & Hall, C Canson, A W Steel.

Feb. 8th, Steamer Chatham, with goods for W McIntyre, Wall & McDonald, Barnhardt, Hix & Co, C S Johnson, W Draughon, E Fuller, Ennis, Shemwell & Co, J R & J Sloan, Williams, Haywood & Co, C T Haigh & Son, Hall & Hall, H A London, F L Gorrell, W A Lash, Porter & Ogden, Gilmer & Glenn, J & B G Worth, A Hunt, D W Rodgers, John Stafford, Deep River Co, R T Long, Rowan Factory, M Brown & Son, J H & J Martine, Jenkins & Roberts, C Banks, T F Prather, H L Myrover & Co, King & Hege, Scott & McAdoo, Sanders & Taylor & others.

Feb'y 10—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for Hauser & Wilson, Buck Shoals, S T Hawley & Son, W R Wilson, H Ledford, W Murphy & Co, C F Susdoff, F & H Fries, Cooper & Wherton, E A Vogler, C P Mallett, W Lassater, Beaver Creek Co, P Taylor, S W Tillinghast & Co, J T Pope & Co, E W Willkings, N K McDuffie, E J Hale & Son, D & W McLaurin, J H & J Martine. Passengers: Miss Williams, Messrs M Jones, Johnson, John Strange, McLennon, M V Jones, Raymond, Melvin, H Pope, Curtis, Jas M Williams, W Massey, John Mitchell, J Stytan, John Dove, W Anson.

## READ AND INVESTIGATE!

*To the President and Directors of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, and to the Public generally whom it may concern:*

I WOULD respectfully suggest the propriety of surveying a route from a point four or five miles above Spout Springs, (say about twenty-three miles above Fayetteville,) by Bryan's Cross Roads, to Gilmore's or Evans's Bridge on Deep River. This route I would represent as far more advantageous in every respect than the one from the neighborhood of McDougald's to Watson's Bridge. From the point proposed, above Spout Springs to Gilmore's or Evans's Bridge, is about seventeen miles, and from there to Pittsborough is ten miles. If the road was made to Deep River, the people of Pittsborough would undoubtedly complete the road to that place. This route would command a large amount of travel that would never go to Watson's Bridge,—that being a point too high up on the River to command the travel through Pittsborough and the most wealthy and productive parts of Chatham and Orange. It would also be the direct route from Fayetteville to Chapel Hill and Hillsborough; while the lower route would command all the travel that would go upon the upper route. Besides all this, the lower road is a much more level route than the other, and requiring less grading and bridging, and would penetrate in its course a much more productive country than the other; and in addition to all this, the proposed route leads through an extensive region of country well adapted to the production of turpentine, and is worked to some extent already, and would be worked to a considerable extent if the people had the advantage of a plank road to get the material to market. This road will have all that recommends the other route to any sort of favor—that of leading directly into the coal region.

I therefore must suggest to you the propriety of making the necessary investigation, and I doubt not it will result in your entire conviction that the route proposed is the most advantageous that can be adopted, for connecting Fayetteville with the coal region on Deep River, and the most wealthy and productive portion of Western North Carolina.

A FRIEND TO PLANK ROADS.
Jan'y 29, 1851. 58-1wpd


## PHILADELPHUS ACADEMY.

THE Second Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in March next, under the supervision of the former instructer,

***H. C. McNeill,***

And continue five months. Students charged from their entrance, at the rates of $6, $8, and $10 per Session, and no deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

Philadelphus, Robeson county, }
Feb'y 4, 1851. } 58-2w

## CROSS CREEK MILITIA: ATTENTION!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at the Company's Parade Ground, on Saturday next, the 15th February, at **10** o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for company muster. By order of Capt. Wooten.

F. H. IVEY, O. S.

☞ THE FARMERS of Cumberland County are requested to meet at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on Wednesday, 5th of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., (being the Wednesday of County Court,) to consult on the propriety of forming an Agricultural

## *Fayetteville Hotel,*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

## CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

RORT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

## *TEA! TEA!*

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hyson, | Oolong, |
| Imperial, | Howqua, |
| Gunpowder, | English Breakfast, |

All of good quality and some very superior. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 21, 1850. 42tf

## BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

## *Corn, Peas, and Hay.*

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

## *Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.*

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

## Who will Encourage Home Industry?

### A New Manufactory of Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, Worms,

*For 37½ cents per pound, Cash; as low as they can be bought in New York.*

ALSO, Funnels, Strainers, Bung Augers; Tea and Wash Kettles; in a word, every thing that can be manufactured out of Steel, Iron, or Brass.

Have you secured the doors of your Smoke-houses, Cribs, Drawers, Wardrobes and Money boxes? If not,

*Call at Woltering's Lock Manufactory,*

And supply yourselves.

Are you fond of sporting? Call at Woltering's Gun Manufactory, where you will find Guns and Pistols of every description, size and price. If those you have are out of order, send them up and let him make them as good as new.

He is prepared, at the shortest notice, to repair Stills, Copper Kettles, &c.

All kinds of Machinery, Engines, Mill-works, Cranks, of wrought iron, &c., repaired or made to order.

Edge Tools and Cutlery made and repaired.

Ready-made Buggies always on hand, of our own manufacture; also, Carriage Springs, Axles, &c.

He is Agent for the sale of Buck's celebrated Patent Cooking Stove.

☞ All of his articles shall be warranted.

All in favor of encouraging HOME INDUSTRY, will please give me a call, and I will ensure satisfaction in every particular.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P.-S. His Establishment is on Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1850. 48-6mpd

## LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

## Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

## To Dyspeptics

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

## *Pain-Destroyer,*

AND

## HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

## FOR SALE,

*At the lowest Market Prices,*

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

## FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

### IN ALL LINES,

which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the Forwarding Business.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

## $25 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery, either to me or in jail, of my man BILL, known about town as Billy McNeill Said boy is in the neighborhood of town.

R. M. ORRELL.

Nov. 11, 1850. 45tf

## FISH.

15 BBLS. NEW MACKEREL.
27 Bbls fresh Mullets, a splendid article.

Just received and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Dec. 17, 1850. 50-tf

## NEW BOOKS.

THE American Almanac for 1851; Harper's new monthly Magazine; the International Magazine; David Copperfield, by Dickens, complete; the Green Hand; the Poetry of Science, by Hunt; Earth and Man, from the French of Arnold Guyot; Man Primeval, by Jno. Harris, D. D.; the Pre-Adamite Earth, by do.; Explanation of the Book of Common Prayer; American Education, by Mansfield; A Pastor's Sketches, by Spencer; Evenings at Donaldson Manor; &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 16, 1850.

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received lately from New York,

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

### GOODS,

For the Town and Country Trade, comprising an assortment seldom found at one place, which are offered for sale at wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

10 hlds. Cuba and N. O. SUGARS,
20 bbls. and boxes refined and loaf Sugars,
100 bags Coffee, Rio, Java, Laguira, Manilla and Cape,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 ditto wrought ditto,
Cut and wrought Spikes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
50 kegs white Lead,
15 boxes Starch,
15 ditto and kegs Saleratus,
10 boxes Collins' Axes,
20 ditto assorted Candy,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
10 pieces Carpeting and Canton Matting,
120 Demijohns,
Pure and Imitation Brandy, Champagne Wine, London Porter, Spices of all kinds, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Logwood, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Olive and Castor Oil, Essences, Cologne, fine and common Soap, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass; in fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—

A heavy Stock of

### Hardware and Cutlery.

500 doz. Knives and Forks, sets fine table Cutlery, 500 doz. pocket and pen Knives, Pad Locks, Rim Locks, Scissors, Razors, Hatchets, Hammers, fire Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, brass Andirons, all kinds of Castings, log and trace Chains, Grid Irons, Fry Pans, porcelain lined and brass Kettles, a stock of house-furnishing articles, &c. &c.

*India Rubber Goods, viz:*

Whips, Blankets, Leggins, Travelling Bags, &c. &c.

*Wood Ware.*

Brass and Iron bound Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Dusters, bed Cords, Lines, &c. Also, 15 dozen Violins.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of

### Crockery, Glass & Britannia Ware.

China, Granite and Liverpool dinner and tea Sets, china and glass Bowls, glass Pitchers, cut, pressed and plain Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets and Salt Cellars, with a variety of fancy Glassware, Britannia coffee and tea Pots, sugar Bowls, cream Jugs, Cups, Castors, Candlesticks, Ladles, tea and table Spoons and Services for Communion Table; a few Lard Lamps and Girandoles.

The Subscribers have also their usual Stock of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

The public are invited to examine our Stock, exceeding in variety any before offered in this place.

—ALSO—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1200 Bushels Alum do.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 17, 1850. 33-tf

## DRUGS & MEDICINES,

*Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.*

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opium, | White Lead, | Sal Eratus, |
| Camphor, | Linseed Oil, | Mustard, |
| Castor Oil, | Whale Oil, | Spice, |
| Alcohol, | Sperm Oil, | Nutmegs, |
| Sulphur, | Train Oil, | Pepper, |
| Aloes, | Sweet Oil, | Hops, |
| Magnesia, | Neatsfoot Oil, | Indigo, |
| Rhubarb, | Copal Varnish, | Madder, |
| Morphine, | Leather Varnish, | Saltpetre, |
| Quinine, | Japan Varnish, | Ginger, |
| Cream Tartar, | Window Glass, | Glue, |
| Sal Soda, | Putty, | Annato, |
| Castile Soap, | Pumice Stone, | Cloves, |
| Super carb Soda, | Chrome green, | Mace, |
| Epsom Salts, | Chrome yellow, | Burning fluid, |
| Sponge, | Lamp Black, | Alum, |
| Ipecac, | Patent Black, | Oxalic Acid, |
| Sarsaparilla, | Terra de Sienna, | White brick, |
| Kreosote, | Umber, | Tripoli, |
| Borax, | Litharge, | Wash Brushes, |
| Arrowroot, | Black Lead, | Paint Brushes, |
| Isinglass, | Red Lead, | Varnish " |
| Gum Arabic, | Patent Dryer, | Scrubbing " |
| Gum Myrrh, | Whiting, | Shoe " |
| Capsicum, | French Yellow, | Tooth " |
| Lobelia, | Yellow Ochre, | Hair " |
| Plasters, | Venetian Red, | Logwood, |
| Liquorice, | Spanish Brown, | Red wood, |
| Chloroform, | Prussian Blue, | Black Ink, |
| Jujube Paste, | Sand-paper, | Opodeldoc, |
| Copperas, | Starch, | &c. &c. |

With a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English perfumery and soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

The subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price. S. J. HINSDALE,

Druggist.

Oct. 12, 1850. 42-tf

## $100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from Angus Morrison of Moore county, about the 1st of April, a slave by the name of HENRY, about 25 years old. He is nearly a white man, about 6 feet high, dark ash colored hair, his eyes inclined to be blue, his nose a little Roman. He has a dark heavy beard, and formerly wore whiskers, but cut them off before he left. He is no doubt attempting to pass himself off as a white man. Said Boy now belongs to J. & N. Smitherman.

We will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of Henry in any Jail, so that we get him.

J. & N. SMITHERMAN.

Randolph county, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6m

## REGULAR LINE.

THE Cape Fear Steamboat Co's Steamer CHATHAM will run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, commencing on Monday the 27th instant,—leaving Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday at 9 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Wilmington same evening; giving Passengers going North an opportunity to take the cars next morning at 9 o'clock. And leave Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2 o'clock P. M., giving passengers by the cars, which arrive at Wilmington at 1 o'clock daily, an opportunity to take the Boat to Fayetteville.

The Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, with the Tow Boats belonging to the Line, will run in connexion with the Chatham, making one or more trips a week, as circumstances may require.

Passengers and Freighters may rely upon the above arrangement. It is hoped that the necessary expenses to be incurred by this arrangement will be rewarded by an increased patronage; otherwise a loss will probably be sustained by the Company, which will lead to a discontinuance of regular time of running.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 20, 1851. 55-tf

## IREDELL'S EQUITY, Vol. 6,

JUST published and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 12.

## MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

## *Teacher Wanted.*

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, will find a situation with a liberal salary, on application to John C. Smith and Brothers, 20 miles North of Fayetteville, or by letter addressed to Fayetteville.

Jan'y 1, 1851. 53tf

## FALL, 1850.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Domestics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

*New*



## FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

August 29, 1850. 35-tf

## FAMILY GROCERY.

WM. R. LOVE has opened a Family Grocery on South side of Person street, near the Market square, where persons can be accommodated with small quantities. His Groceries were recently purchased in New York, and are of the best quality.

Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

### New Establishment,

*For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.*

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, three doors below Mr. S. J. Hinsdale's, where they intend to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give them a call, as they are confident that they can suit them in quality and price. They have now on hand of their own manufacture, a supply of superior Bakers, which are highly recommended by all who have used them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
WM. W. FRIZELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1850. 17tf

### *Security, Stability and Perpetuity.*

### Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

*All the Profits are divided among the Insured.*

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall-street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jos. B Collins, | John V. L. Pruyn, |
| Wm. Moore, | Wm. J. Hyslop, |
| Fred. Whittlesey, | Zebedee Cook, |
| R. H. McCurdy, | Charles Ely, |
| Jona. Miller, | Fred. S. Winston, |
| John C. Cruger, | David A. Comstock, |
| C. W. Faber, | Walter Joy, |
| Robert Schuyler, | John P. Yelverton, |
| Alfred Pell, | James Chambers, |
| Theo. Sedgwick, | David C. Colden, |
| Joseph Tuckerman, | Stacy B. Collins, |
| Alfred Edwards, | Moses H. Grinnell, |
| John H. Swift, | Wm. Betts, |
| Wm. J. Bunker, | John Wadsworth, |
| Joseph Blunt, | Eugene Dutilh, |
| S. M. Cornell, | Isaac G. Pearson, |
| Francis S. Lathrop, | Gouv. M. Wilkins, |
| Henry Wells, | John C. Thatcher. |

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*
ISAAC ABBATT, *Secretary.*
JOHN M. ROSE, *Agent.*

Aug. 26, 1850. 34-tf

## D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade: fine Wool-dyed bl'k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.

Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

## *New Books and Stationary.*

THE Subscribers have received a large portion of their recently purchased stock of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which they will sell as heretofore on the most reasonable terms.—Many articles, particularly Papers and Blank Books, at unusually low prices. School, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Books, generally, at or under the Northern Trade prices

Oct. 21. E. J. HALE & SON.

### *Hall, Sackett & Co.,*

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

### GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

## NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

### Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

## TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber will be upon the wharves in Wilmington the 1st of October next, at the solicitation and encouragement of his friends to enter upon the business of general agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce on commission; as follows: Timber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Also Negroes; having had experience in that business, he flatters himself that he can be of advantage to those who may sell to or through him. Being so well (and he hopes favorably) known throughout the Wilmington District of country, he gives no particular reference, but merely challenges a trial; he will have hands of his own in attendance with him for the dispatch of business, he only adds that he will commence under favorable circumstances, ever having claimed to be an honest dealer and faithful to his trust; responsible for anything that he may undertake. In saying this he believes his acquaintances will sustain him, and he asks a share of patronage. Every effort to please, will be made.

J. J. McDUGALD.

September 7, 1850. 36-41 Mar

### *Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware*

## MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

### *F. T. Ward's*

OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

F. T. WARD, Agent.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

### *To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.*

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

*A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:*

**J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.**

**Shearing Machines.**—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

**Various Machines.**—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

**Sundry Articles.**—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw & Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Band do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Baling Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Throstle Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Nets, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

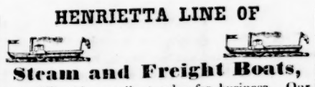
☞ Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

## HENRIETTA LINE OF



### Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

A. D CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

## New York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

A. B. ALLEN & CO., 189 and 191 Water street, New York, have constantly on hand, the most extensive assortment of the best and latest Improved Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Field and Garden Seeds ever offered for sale in the United States; embracing every Implement, Machine, or Seed desirable for the Planter, Farmer, or Gardener. Also, Guano, Bone Dust, Poudrette, Plaster, &c.

GUANO.—We are in daily expectation of arrivals of Peruvian Guano. Those wishing to order, will do well to do so at the earliest moment.

A. B ALLEN & CO.,
New York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 189 and 191 Water st

Jan'y 15, 1851. 55-9wpd

## Just Received,

A LOT of French Merinos, assorted colors, Ribbons, velvet and silk Fraid, Dress Trimmings, &c.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Nov. 30, 1850. 48-tf

## LAST NOTICE,

TO those indebted to C. T. Gardner. Unless they pay up before or during the week of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases, will be instituted.

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.

Nov. 22, 1850. 47-tf

## FOR SALE,

12 Wm. Rowland's Extra thick mill and cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

## *New Fall and Winter GOODS.*

THE Subscribers have just received their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

*Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c. &c.*

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our Stock for themselves. We think we can suit them in styles and prices.

North-West corner Market Square, Green st.

AREY & SHEMWELL.

Sept 30, 1850. 39tf

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

### *A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,*

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

*Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,*

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

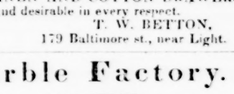
Sept. 23, 1850. 38tf

## Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,
[12-ypd] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

## Marble Factory.



## By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

## Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

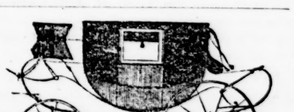
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



## A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

*Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850*

## CHARLES BANKS,

### *Confectioner,*

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

*Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.*

June 1850. 23tf

## JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

### *Commission & Forwarding Merchant,*

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

## J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

*Market Street, Wilmington N. C.*

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

## T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57-tf

## GEORGE ELLIOT,

### COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., Jona. Evans, Esq., Rev. E. McNair, } Cumberland Co.

Jan. 1, 1850. 20-tf

## SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

56-Y

## SCOTT & BALDWIN,

*(Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.)*

*Fashionable Merchant Tailors,*

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' Dress Goods

*Market Street,*

JULIUS SCOTT, O. S. BALDWIN, } Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 15, 1851. 55 y

## MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission

### MERCHANTS,

135 *Front Street,* near Maiden Lane,

NEW-YORK.

☞ *Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.*

Liberal advances made on consignments.

P. MALLETT. J. PAULMIER.

New York, January 1851. 53-6mpd

## RICARDS, FRISBY & CO.,

*No. 6 South Charles st., Baltimore,*

Domestic Warehousemen and Importers of British and French

### DRY GOODS,—Direct from Europe,

HAVE on hand a large stock of American Goods, purchased previous to the recent advance, which they offer by the *Piece or Package* to the inspection of Southern merchants in competition with the Stocks of Northern cities. Their importations are now arriving. Let *Southern* merchants examine carefully *Southern* Stocks.

N. B. *All purchasers are protected in prices against Northern markets.*

Jan. 2, 1851. 54-3m

## HATCH & BURBANK,

*Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.*

THE subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles, at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

Front Street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49 tf

## NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for all likely young NEGROES, male and female, from the age of 8 to 25 years. He may be seen at any time at the Fayetteville Hotel.

SHERMAN JOHNSON.

Nov. 18, 1850. 46-tf

## PROTECTION

### INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

*Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.*

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

## LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.

Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

## DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

## Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable exper